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THE ARCHITECT

+VOLUME XIV·NUMBER 5+
+NOVEMBER·1917·

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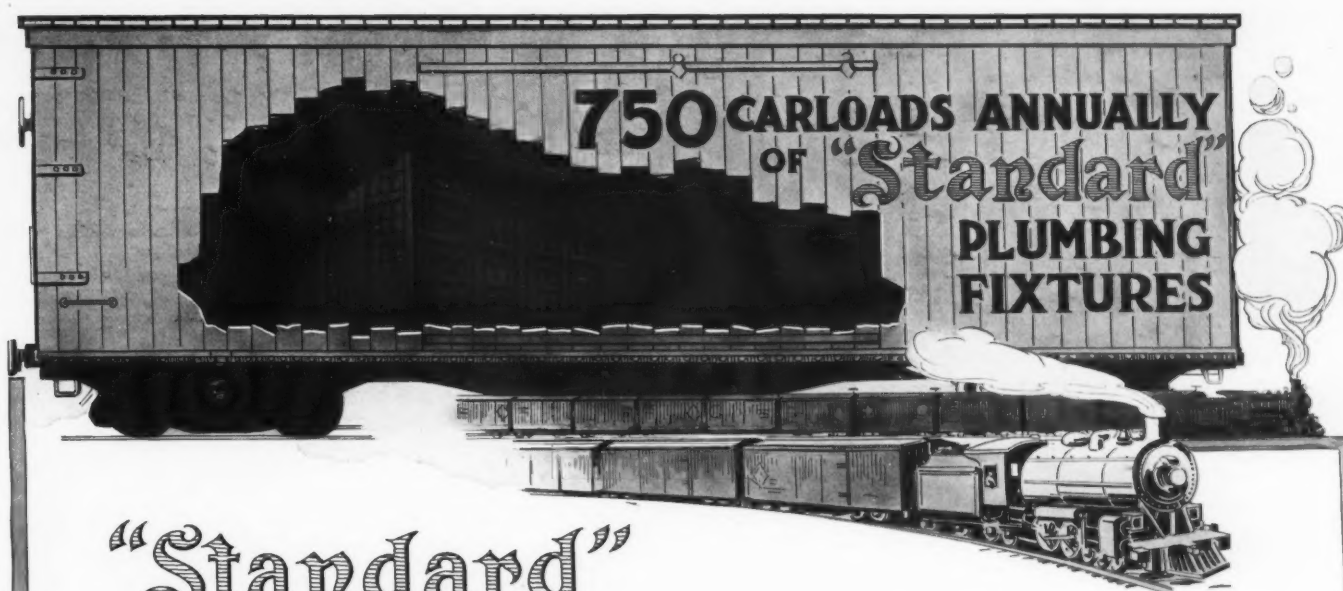
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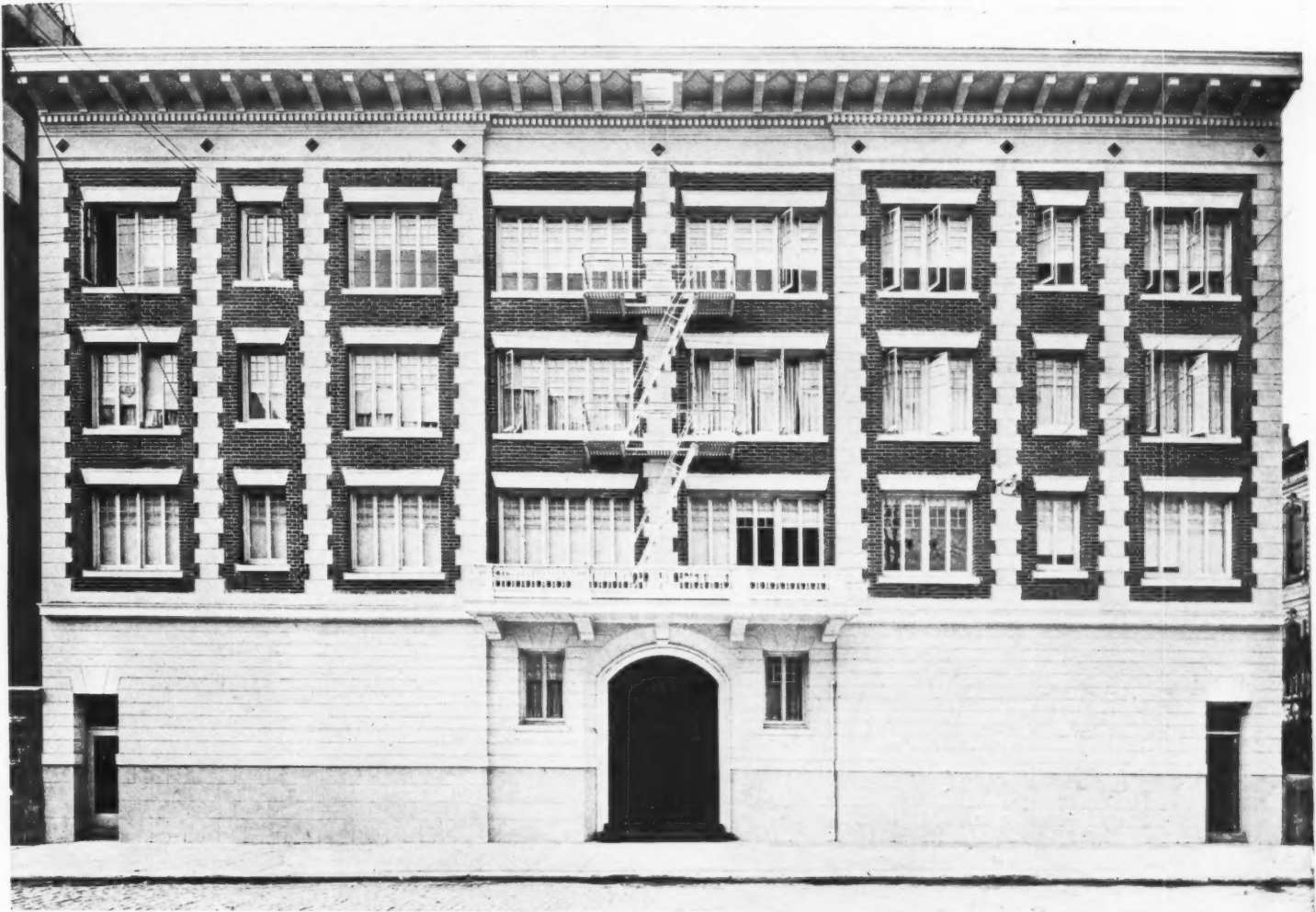
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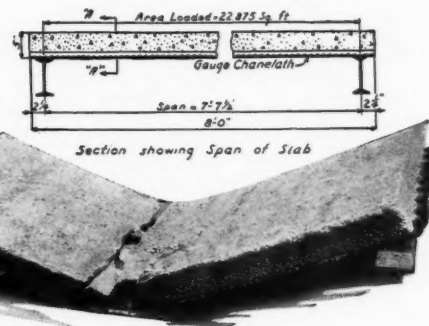
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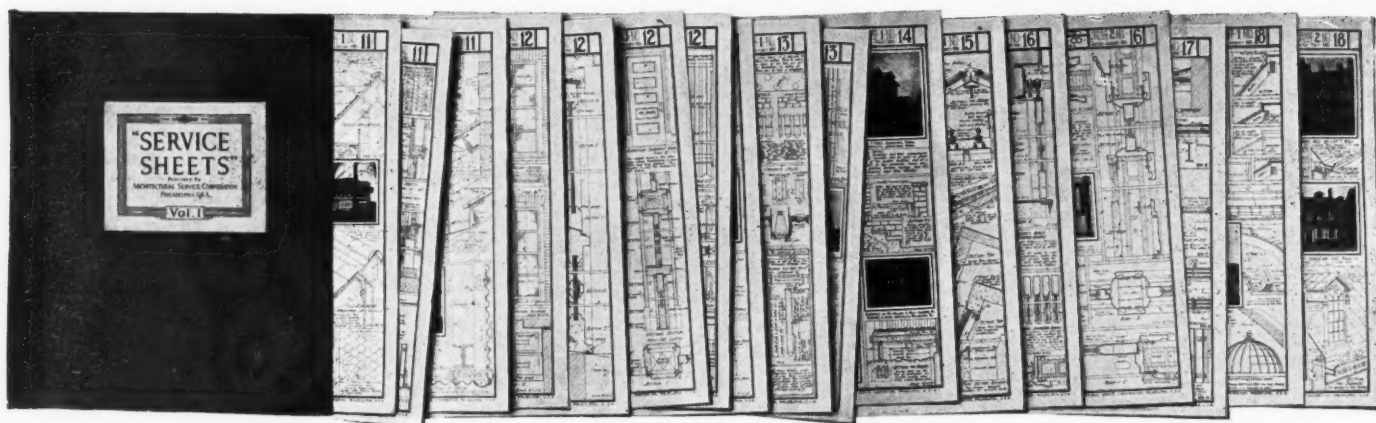
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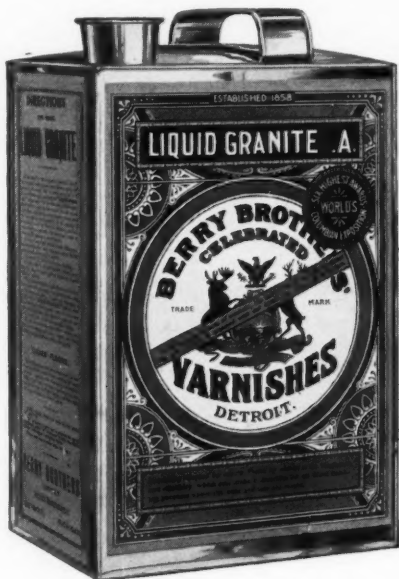
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THE ARCHITECT

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HARRIS ALLEN
EDITOR

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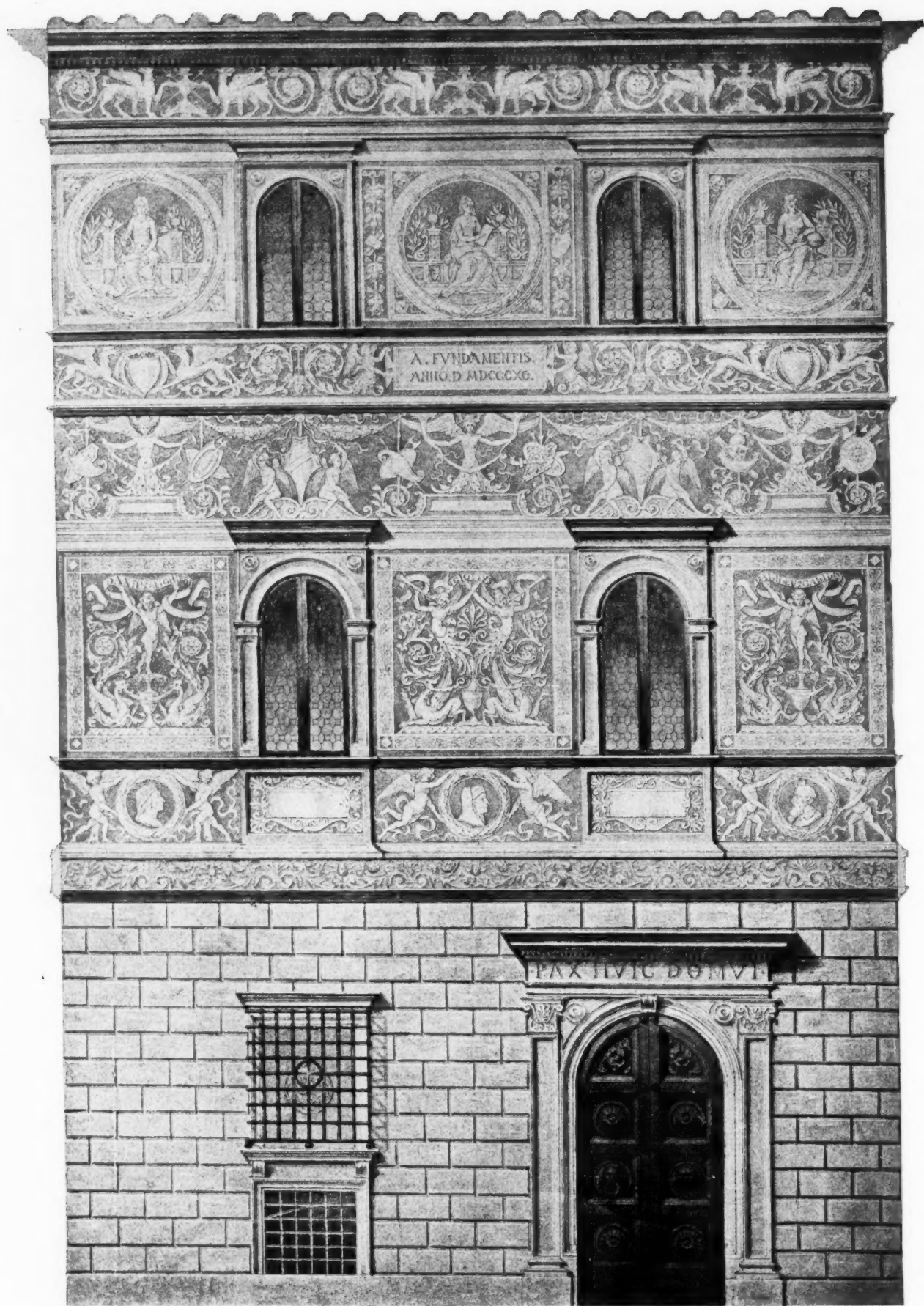
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The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.



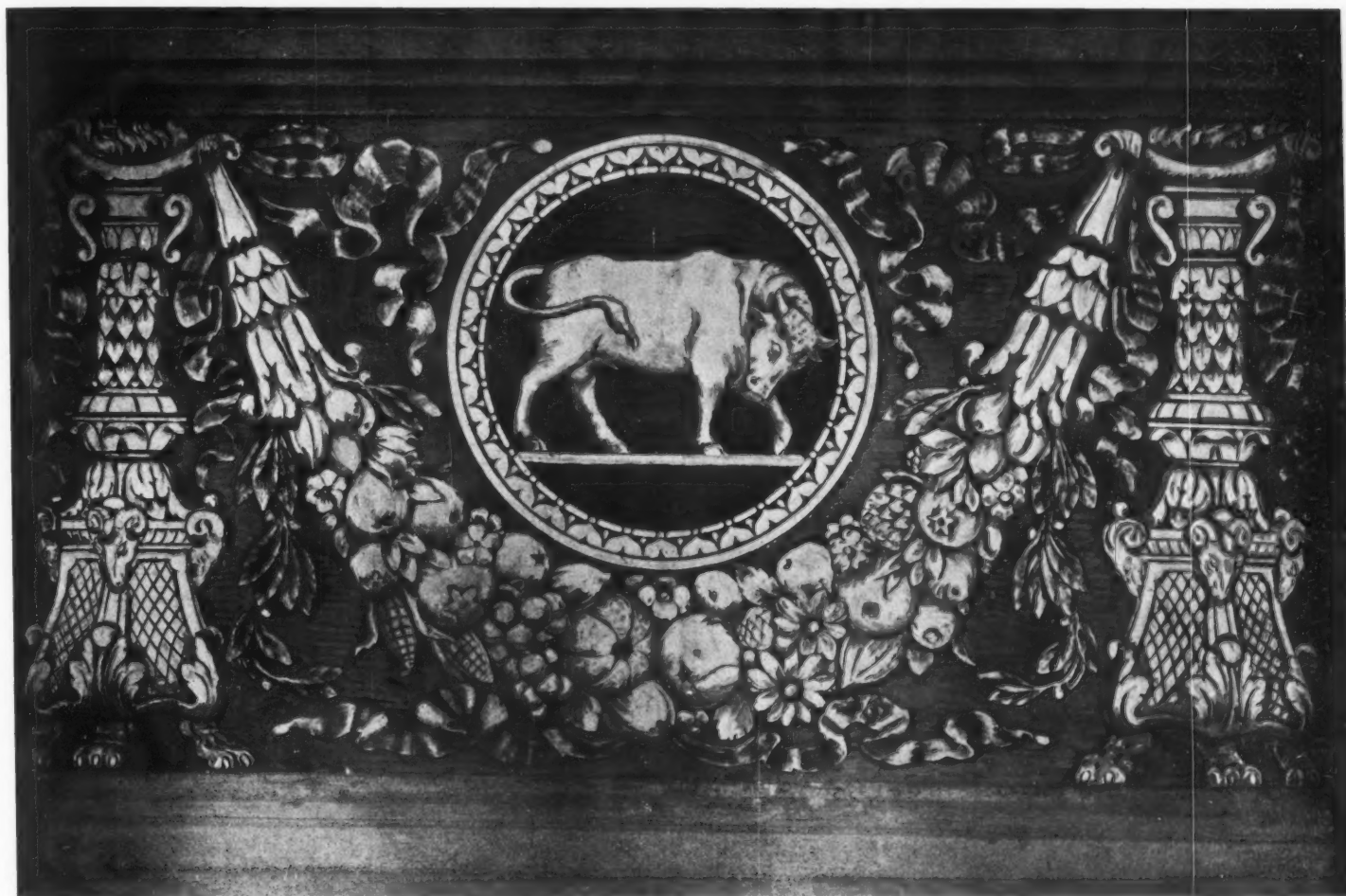
FACADE IN SGRAFFITO OF THE MUSEUM (ARTISTIC-INDUSTRIAL) OF ROME
STYLE PREVAILING AT THE END OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XIV.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER, 1917

NO. 5



One of Ten Typical Three-Color Sgraffito Panels in Main Facade, Hilgard Hall, University of California

Sgraffito

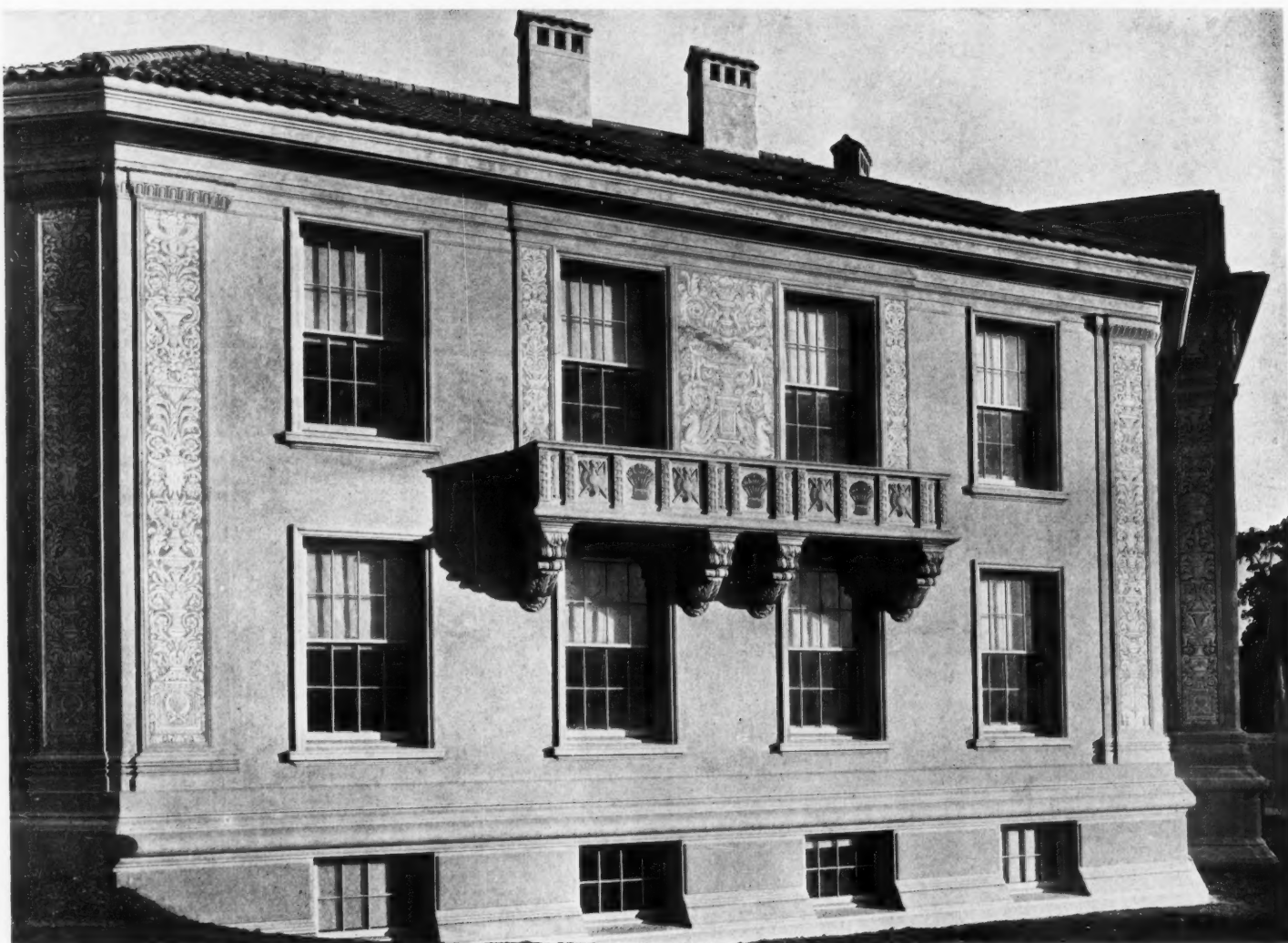
*Its Future Possibilities in the Higher Development of the Cement Structure.
Its Probable Pitfalls While Developing. Its Use, Mis-Use and Abuse.*

By PAUL E. DENIVELLE, Supervisor of Texture and Modeling, P. P. I. E.

SGRAFFITO, Graffito, or Graffio (the use of scratches or scoring to produce decorative designs or effects) is an art older than the proverbial hills. Originating with the caveman's scored, primitive, illustrative symbols, and passing in an evolution of development through the Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman periods, it has been the principal medium by means of which we are enabled today to learn, not only the history and customs, but also gauge the degree of civilization and artistic development of some of the nations where it was in vogue. Indeed, should we eliminate all sgraffito examples from the Etruscan period, for instance, this interesting people becomes almost non-existent, measured by

artistic standards. Of the two forms of its use, pottery and mobile objects, and for architectural enhancement, the best examples handed down to us from these early periods of man's striving for artistic expression in combined color and design, those pertaining to pottery alone have a high artistic merit in the earlier types, probably due to the potter's ability to make the materials imperishable, thereby preserving numerous examples for our enjoyment and analysis. Of the architectural, or immobile, type of sgraffito examples, there are not many extant that retain enough of their color value in proper proportion of the balanced values of color to design.

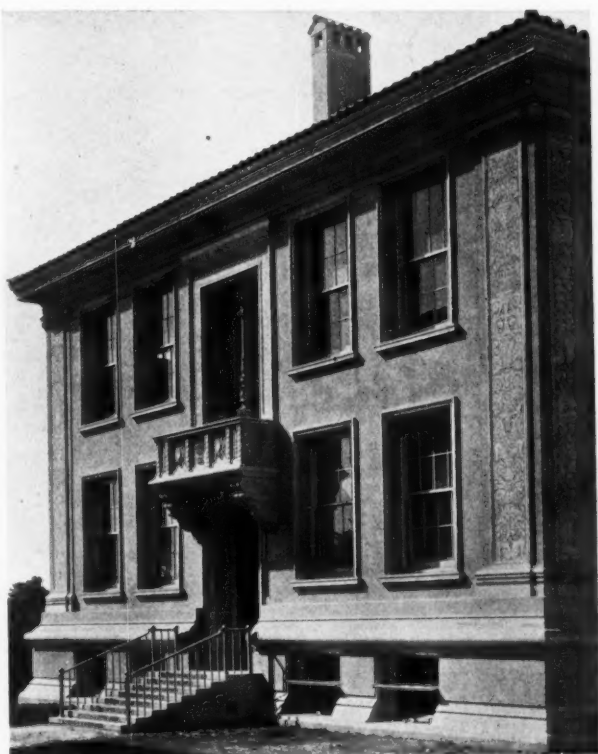
The Pompeian era undoubtedly developed the most



Northwest Balcony Showing Sgraffito Panels and Pilasters, Hilgard Hall, University of California

flourishing activity in this form of decorative art as a purely architectural form of enrichment, and combined it with fresco painting successfully. In Italy today we know it is still utilized extensively for embellishing structures with success, both in ceramic form and the cementitious, or direct plastic application.

Why has not American ingenuity provided to date more examples of merit in this field of endeavor? Probably for three distinct reasons: First, that in ceramics the use of color glazes generally is limited both as to range of color and the accurate control thereof, and the glazing eliminates the valued texture; besides which, the color outlining is apt to spread; second, that in the cementitious, or direct plastic application of sgraffito to building surface, the diffi-



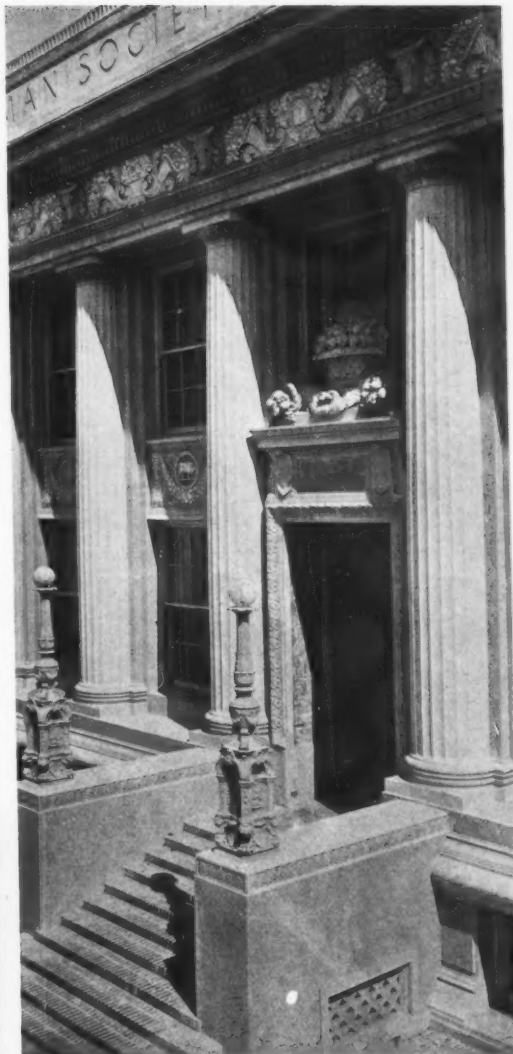
Southeast Balcony, with Sgraffito Borders, Jambs and Pilasters, Hilgard Hall, University of California.
JOHN GALEN HOWARD. Architect

culty of co-ordinating the different elements that make for complete success in expression of design, color and (most important) for durability, have limited most efforts heretofore to extremely simple forms; third, that the applying of the latter form of the two mediums aforesaid in a strictly architectural way really involves a great percentage of visualized anticipation, or foresight, together with considerable mechanical ingenuity, and because a single slip will land an otherwise creditable creation on the rocks of disaster, supplanting enhancement with grotesqueness, and proportion with abortion. This is not intended to apply in criticism of the frequently successful use of touches of color in ceramics to relieve a facade by slightly accenting certain of its features, but

rather where an extensive use of plastic sgraffito in ornate design is intended to play a large, comprehensive part of a monumental structure.

It would, therefore, seem at first blush that, even granting the bridging of mechanical difficulties, there remains the probability that the contemplation of an extensive use of plastic sgraffito to a facade or facades appears axiomatically disastrous to the reputation of the architect bold enough to undertake it.

This article, with its illustrations, is aimed, nevertheless, to prove that artistic results of the highest order are possible through the medium of sgraffito directly applied to facades, either in very sim-

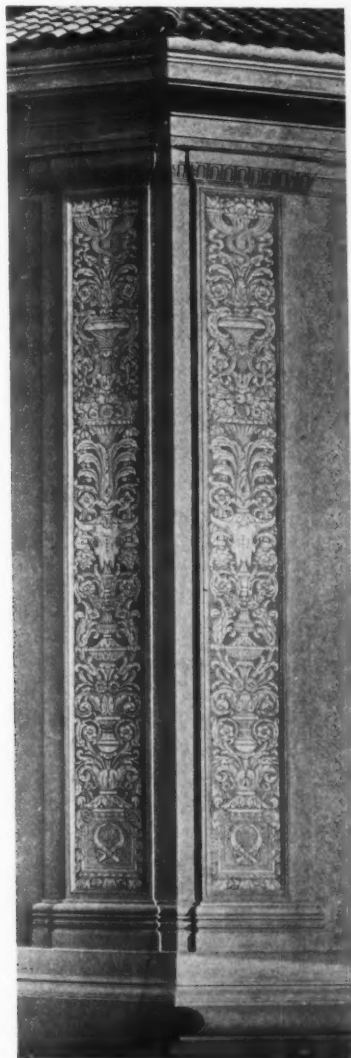


Main Entrance Detail with Sgraffito Frieze Above and Symbol Panels, Etc., Hilgard Hall, University of California

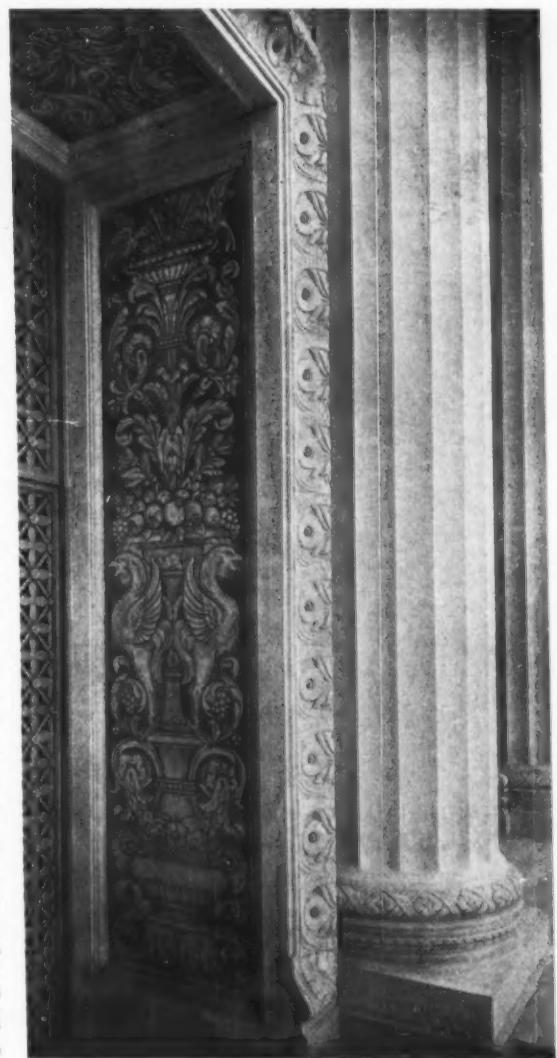
ple or very ornate forms, and without limitation, providing the scheme has been properly visualized beforehand and that each step afterwards is based on practical knowledge rather than theory. This would not mean the primitive scratching or scoring process defined as sgraffito at the head of this article, with its papery silhouette that would doom it to an early grave of buried hopes. But a blending of several colors is referred to, each an integral part of the materials themselves. It means the highest type of modeling in colors, applied over each other in extremely thin layers, with the design modeled in, with all variations of light and shade present without relief or sinkage beyond that which might be defined as merely sympathetic texture of the surface itself. It provides a type of embellishment with greater distance visibility, and yet, if properly conceived and understood as to color, design, execution thereof, and the interlocking value that one bears to the other, and each to the whole, the result will not seem in the least bizarre

or lose the all-essential sense of fitness. For example, we may look forward to a monumental structure, the main facade, or all the facades, of which would be conceived with all the important architectural features thereof expressed in color by this means, interwoven with the sculpture and ornament, thereby supplanting the ordinary method of treatment (rather than being an incident thereto). As if the structure had been designed by a master architect with the palette instead of the T-square.

The architectural sgraffito craftsman in Italy obtains light and shade variations usually by applying fresco painting to the silhouetted design of two or more colors. This has a degree of permanency in that climate, because of the nature of the materials composing the colored layers of their sgraffito. Our information is that they use for the latter a putty made from a special lime, produced from certain travertine formations that, after slaking, has been buried deep underground for periods from ten to fifteen years and over. This



Typical Main Pilasters Showing Sgraffito Detail, Hilgard Hall, University of California



Jamb Detail of Main Entrance Showing Sgraffito Treatment, Hilgard Hall, University of California

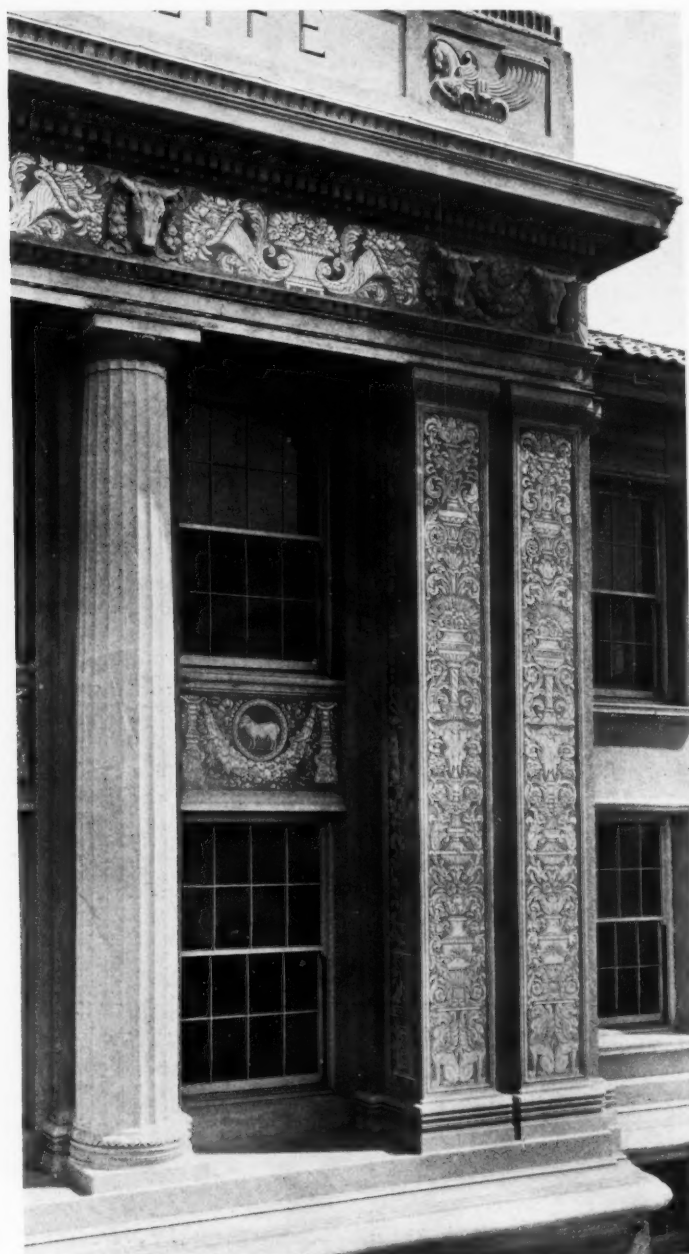


Northeast Balcony and Entrance with Sgraffito Borders and Reveals,
Hilgard Hall, University of California

putty, used at once after its exhumation, crystallizes slowly, remaining in a soft, plastic consistency several days during the artist's or artisan's manipulation, looking to the result desired. The natural cement from Pozzuoli is also used as a medium for this purpose. When transported, however, these materials have failed to give equal satisfaction in other climates, apparently undergoing certain chemical changes before they could be used. To our knowledge, up to recently no other satisfactory substitutes have been found for the said materials for this purpose.

The 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition was probably the greatest and most universally accepted exponent of extensive and intensive use of color on so large a scale, combined with a distinctive

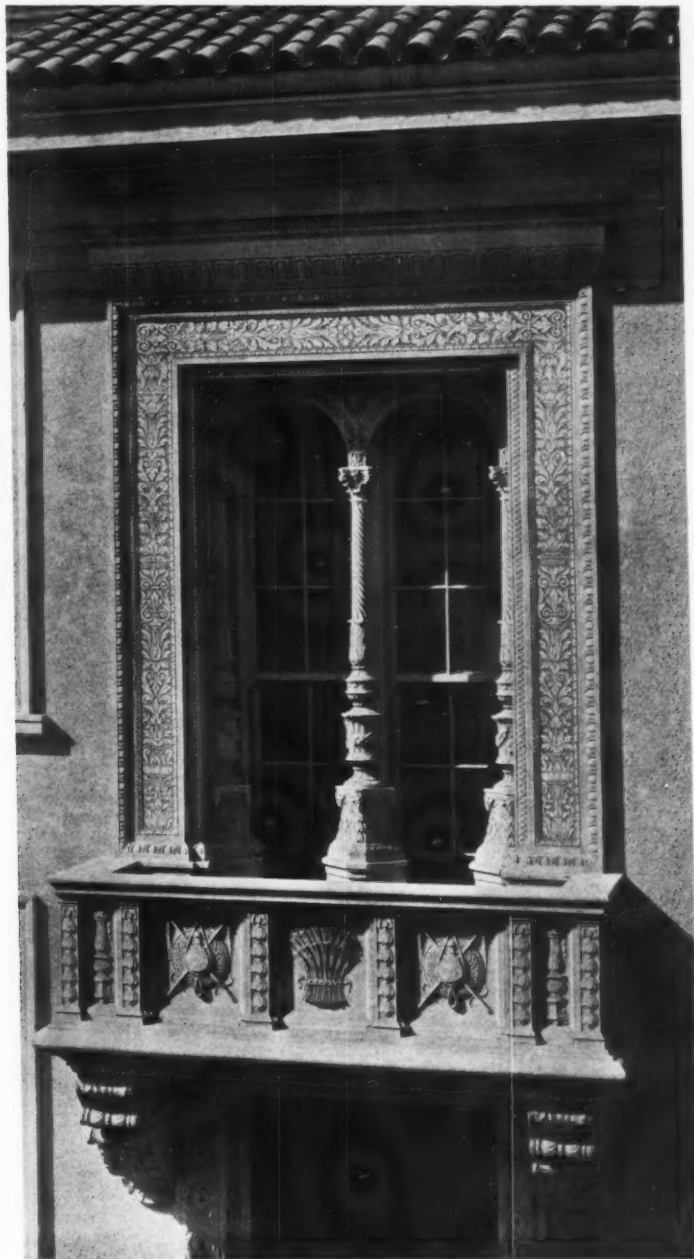
texture, for interpreting elaborate monumental architecture and for relieving plain wall treatment. As a departure from the usual, this feature was probably admittedly the most daring as well as the most extravagant endeavor in this direction ever attempted. True, it was all of a temporary or non-permanent nature as to materials, permitting the use of a gypsum base for the finishing of all exterior walls, etc., thereby making the problem of color and texture aimed at far simpler of satisfactory solution. The writer has since frequently been asked, and here answers the question, whether the said temporary results achieved in color and texture that prevailed at the P. P. I. E. could have been obtained if said work was intended to be permanent, and in the same scale? To any who still doubt, I would state with all positiveness that it is but a matter of additional cost in labor and



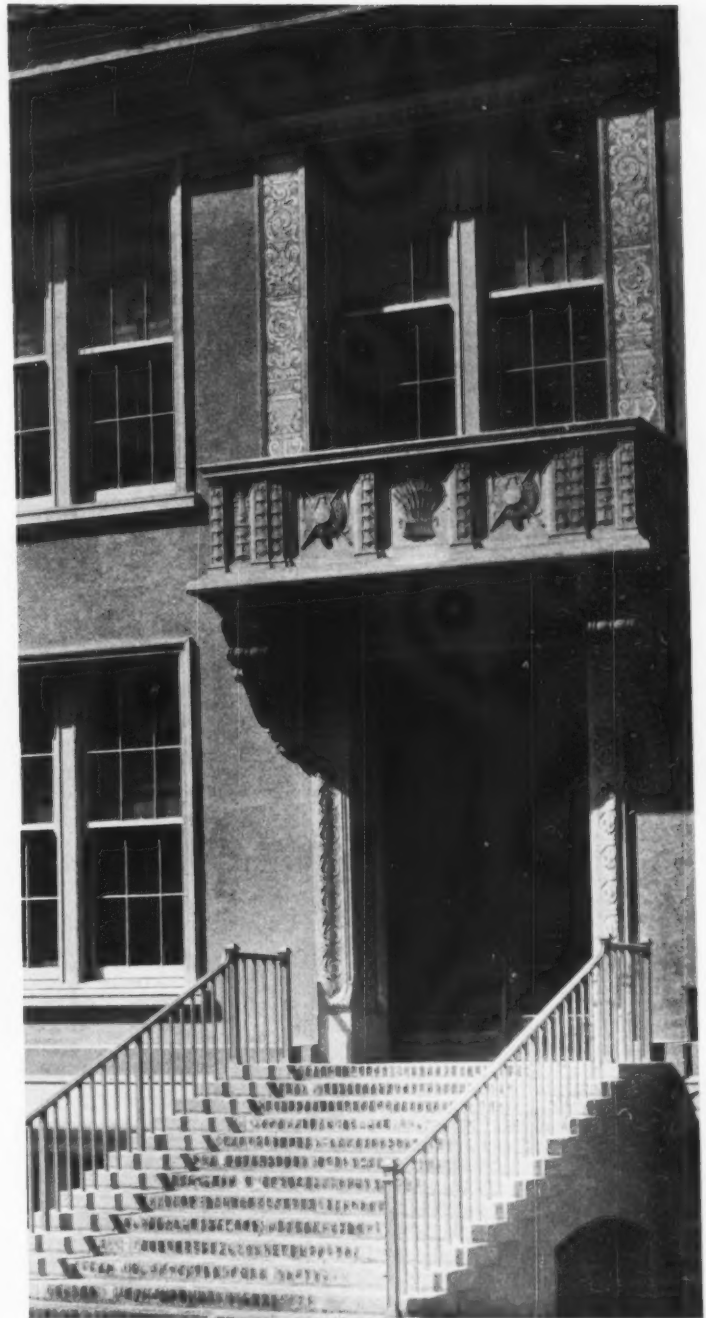
Typical Detail of Main Facade Showing Extensive Sgraffito Treatment,
Hilgard Hall, University of California

material, plus an ability to co-ordinate more difficult artistry of manipulation in workmanship, materials and intelligent control thereof. The bridging of these separately important factors would provide a result not merely equal as to appearance, but of superior quality and degree of finesse in result.

The cement-finished facade of today seems to have reached an impasse of architectural expression. Indeed, its tolerance seems largely, if not entirely, based on its low comparative cost, or, at best, because permitting more enrichment for less money. This cheapness as motive is really the basic *raison d'être* that today prevents the conception of monumental buildings in cement from evolving to this superior and more flexible means of developing the architect's ambition in design. Obstacles, several in number, combine to prevent a revised viewpoint. For instance, every



Southeast Balcony Detail with Sgraffito Treatment to Border and Reveals, Hilgard Hall, University of California



East Middle Entrance and Balcony Showing Sgraffito in Jambs and Borders, Hilgard Hall, University of California

manufacturer of white and ordinary Portland is naturally more interested in the extensive use of his product rather than its perfect or more artistic use; hence, needs of competition lead his endeavors toward output quantity and economy, rather than to the perfect hydraulic product, that would not have the slightest after-volume change. Even did he attain the latter objective, our present cost-competitive system is not conducive to the encouragement of the consumer-contractor to put forth all efforts to its use only under ideal conditions. Lastly, the architect's prerogative does not go beyond having even his art-in-architecture let by contract to the lowest bidder (despite a clause to the contrary generally provided in most specifications). Because of these conditions,

many failures must result in order to pave the way to each successful attempt in combined color and texture to permanent buildings of this nature. We must meanwhile be satisfied with an occasional improved exception to the rule.

Hilgard Hall, at the University of California, may, perhaps, modestly lay claim to distinction in the category of exceptions. In view of the foregoing described elements of uncertainty that were to be encountered, Mr. John Galen Howard's temerity and courage in so extensive a use of a new sgraffito to aid the interpretation of his design for so important a unit of the justly famed university group must be regarded as commendable, to say the least. As to the merit, success, importance, etc., of the part played by a so-called innovation in this instance, the reader must judge for himself



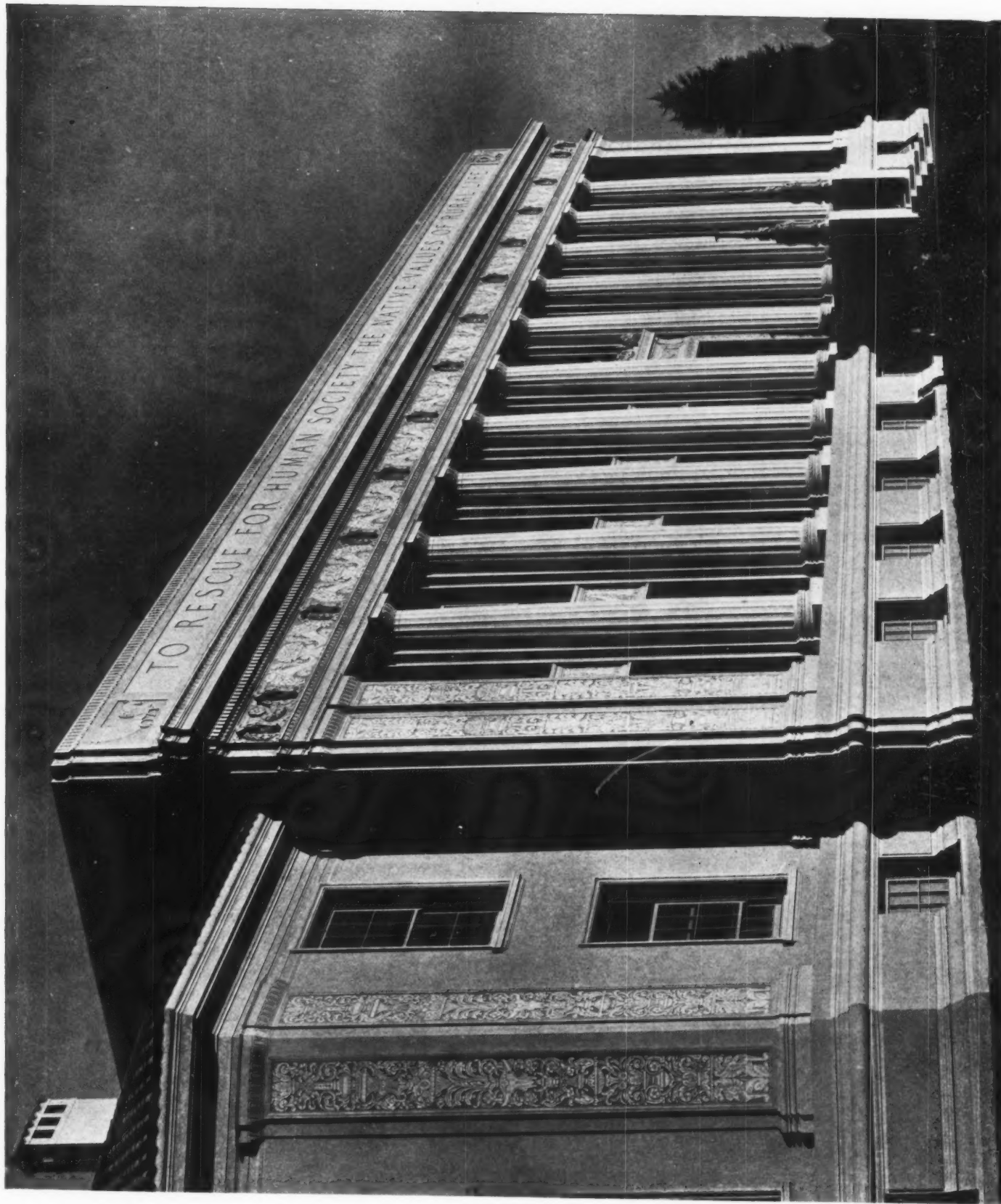
Palazzo Torrigiani, Florence. Italian Palace with Sgraffito Decoration

at the site, as photographic illustrations naturally will not convey balanced values where color is concerned. The work might be described as of three types, two of which are in two colors, and one in three. The prevailing type has a Tuscan red ground, with creamy face, for the main pilasters, friezes, borders, etc. Where used in reveals or soffits, a gray ground was adapted exclusively. The ten symbolized decorative panels between columns of main facade are of the three-color variety, with a gray interposed between the Tuscan red ground and creamy face coat. It is the writer's belief that the blending and shading method of the different colored materials, while soft and plastic, to the extent that prevails in the sgraffito of Hilgard Hall, is a refinement new to work of this kind, in that no fresco process, painting,

(Continued on page 337)



Rear Elevation of Hilgard Hall, University of California
JOHN GALEN HOWARD, Architect



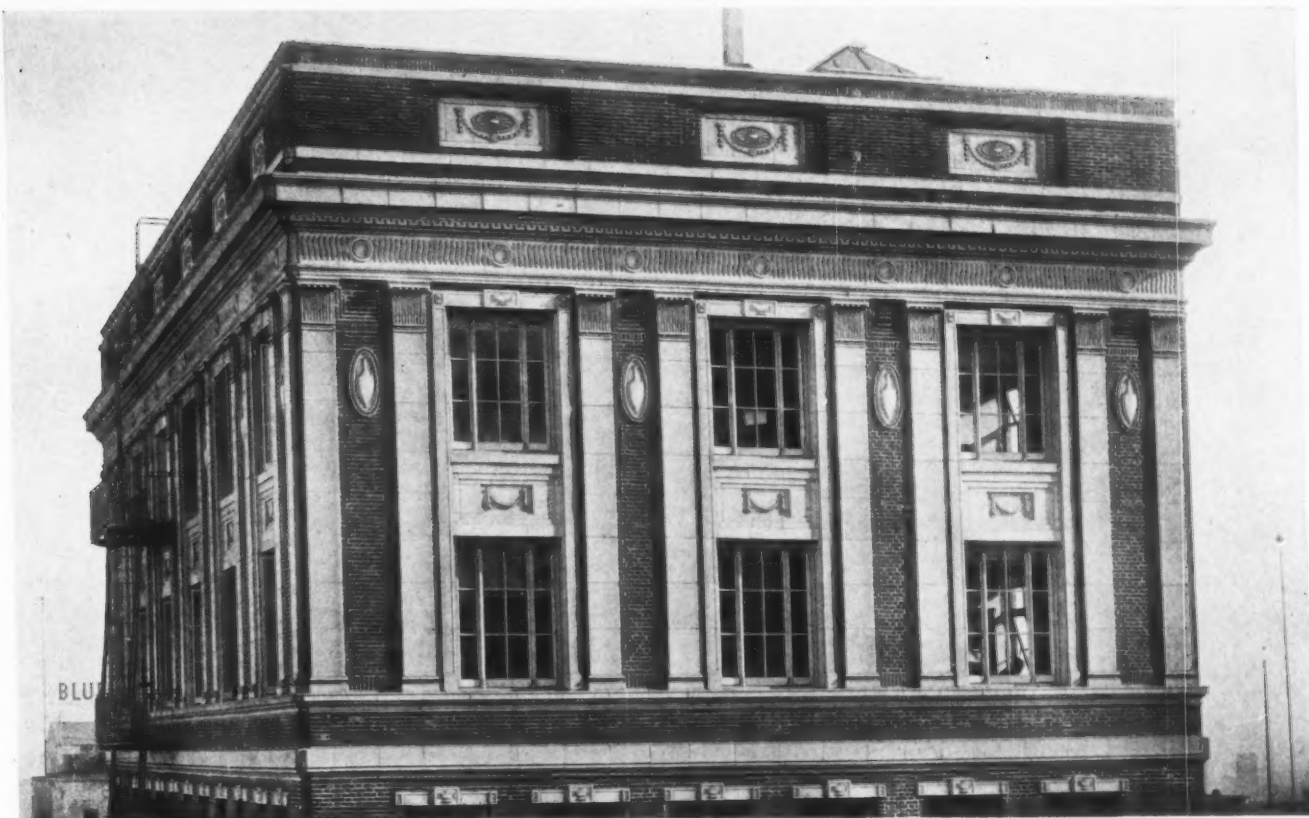
CENTRAL PORTION MAIN FACADE HILGARD HALL, AGRICULTURAL GROUP, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
JOHN GALEN HOWARD, ARCHITECT



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DETAIL OF LOWER STORIES, SANTA FE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
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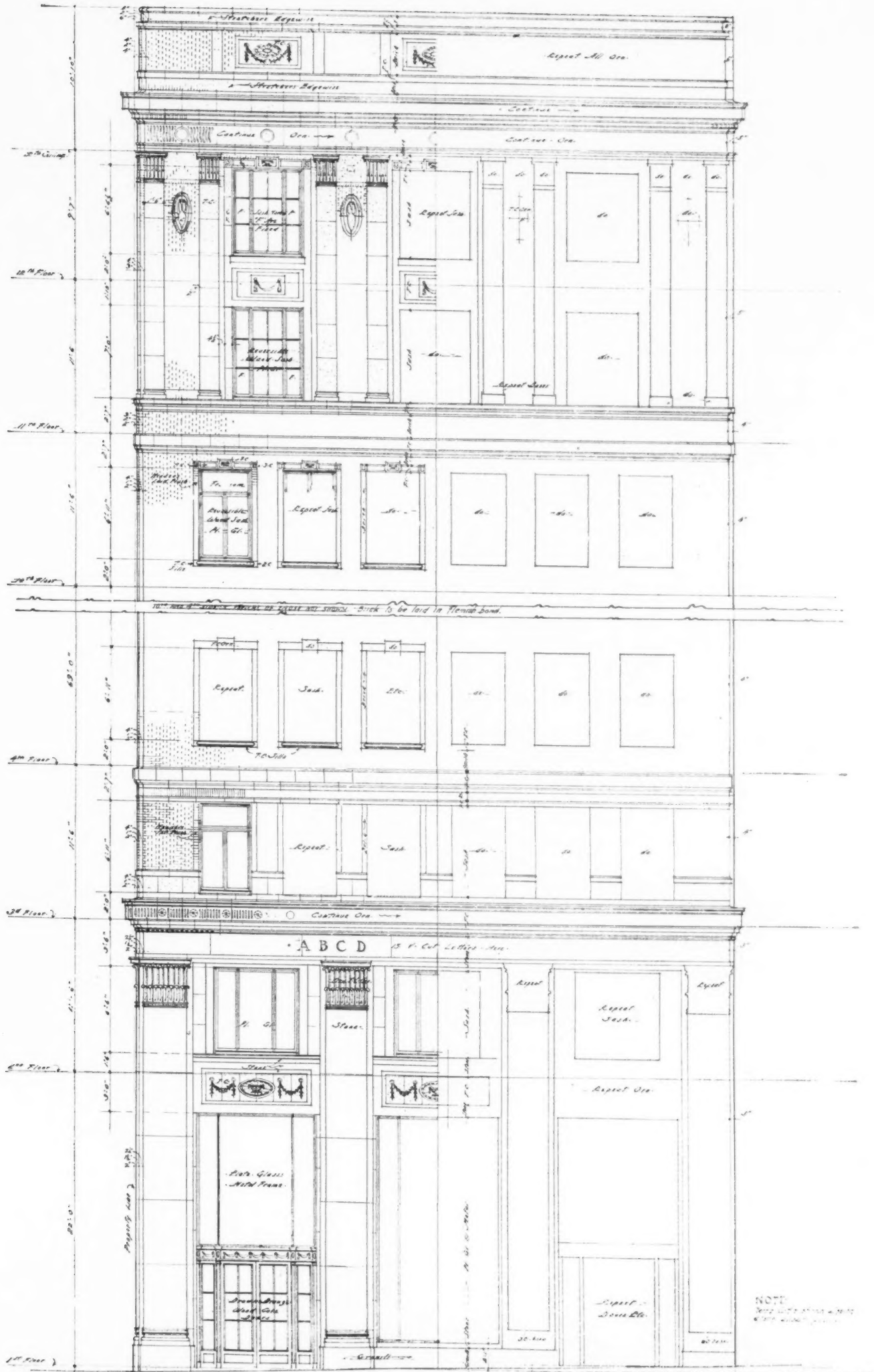
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NOTE
See note on page 10 of Vol. XIV.

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That a Competition has been instituted for the selection of an Architect to design and supervise the construction of State Buildings to be located in the City of Sacramento, California for the construction, equipment and furnishing of which the people of the State of California have voted \$3,000,000.00 in bonds, the site having been donated by the City of Sacramento.

Under the law, the State Architect shall act as architectural advisor in connection with the Competition.

This Competition will be conducted in two stages.

The first stage is open to all Architects, citizens of the United States, who have had the necessary experience, subject to the conditions prescribed in the Program of the Competition.

The second stage will be open to eight Architects selected by the Jury from those competing in the first stage.

No Competitor shall receive any remuneration unless chosen by the Jury and submitting drawings in the second stage.

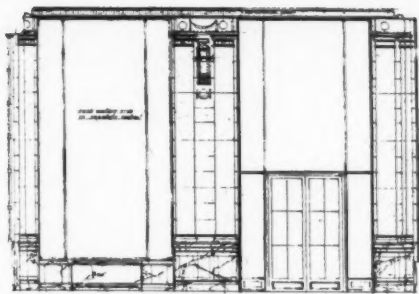
The Program for this Competition is approved by the San Francisco Subcommittee on Competitions of the American Institute of Architects.

Architects desiring to compete must file with George B. McDougall, State Architect, Forum Building, Sacramento, California, a written request for a copy of the Program. On December 15, 1917, copies will be mailed simultaneously to all Architects from whom written requests for same have been received. Copies will be mailed to Architects making written requests for same after December 15, 1917, at the time of the receipt of such later requests.

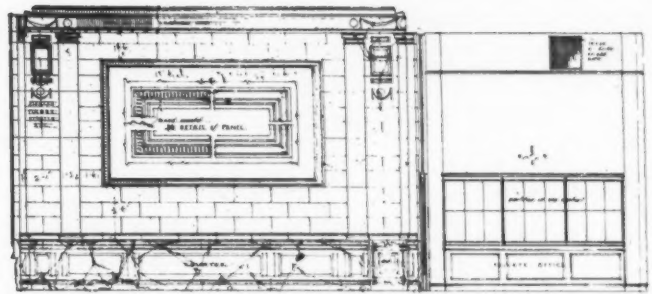
(Signed) BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Marshall De Motte, Chairman,
Clyde L. Seavey,
Edward A. Dickson,
Members of Board of Control.
P. J. Tehaney,
Secretary.

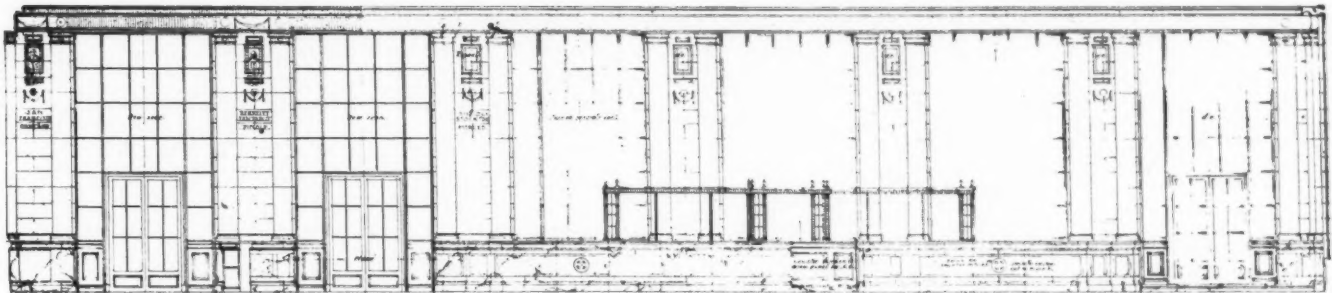
Dated: November 1, 1917.



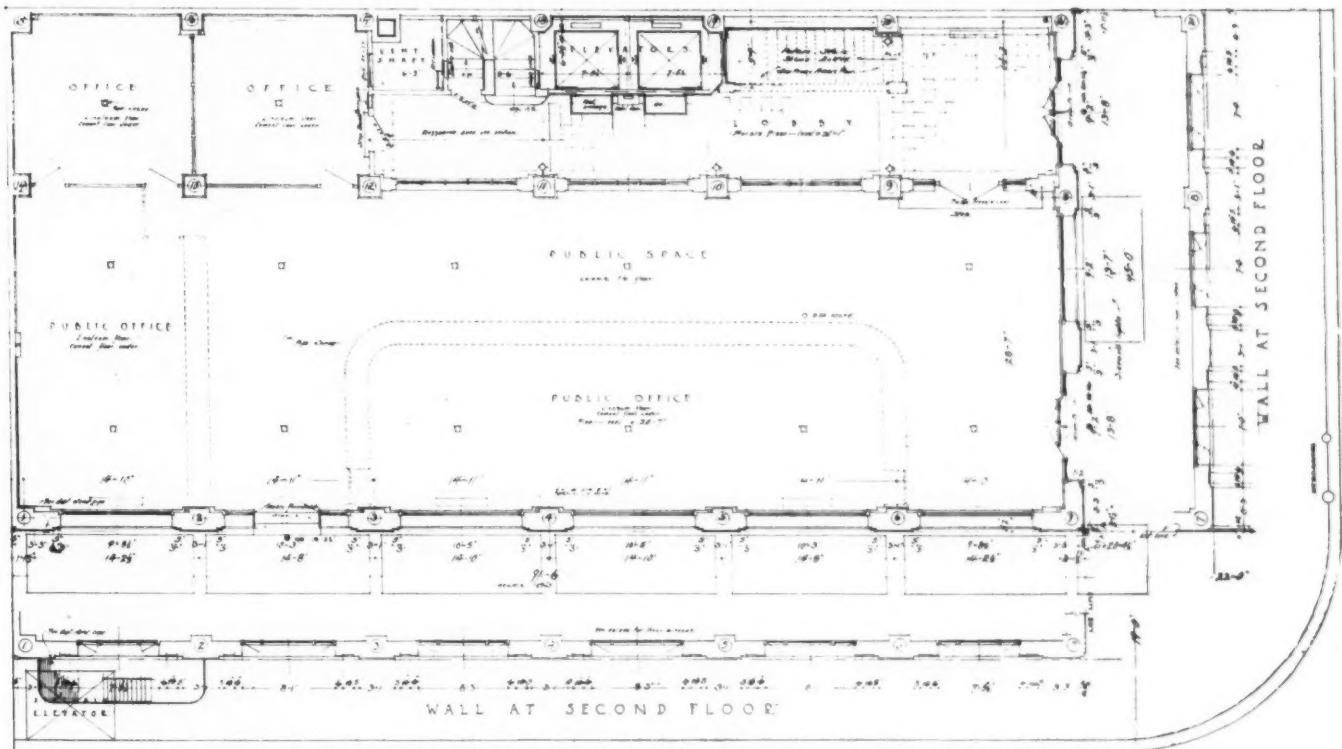
NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



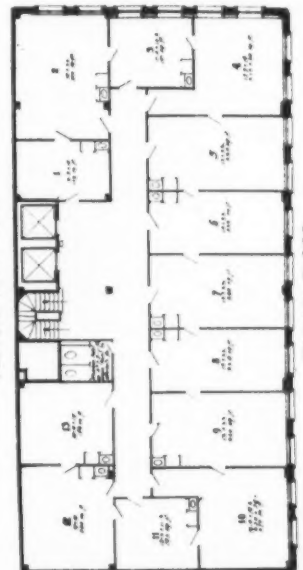
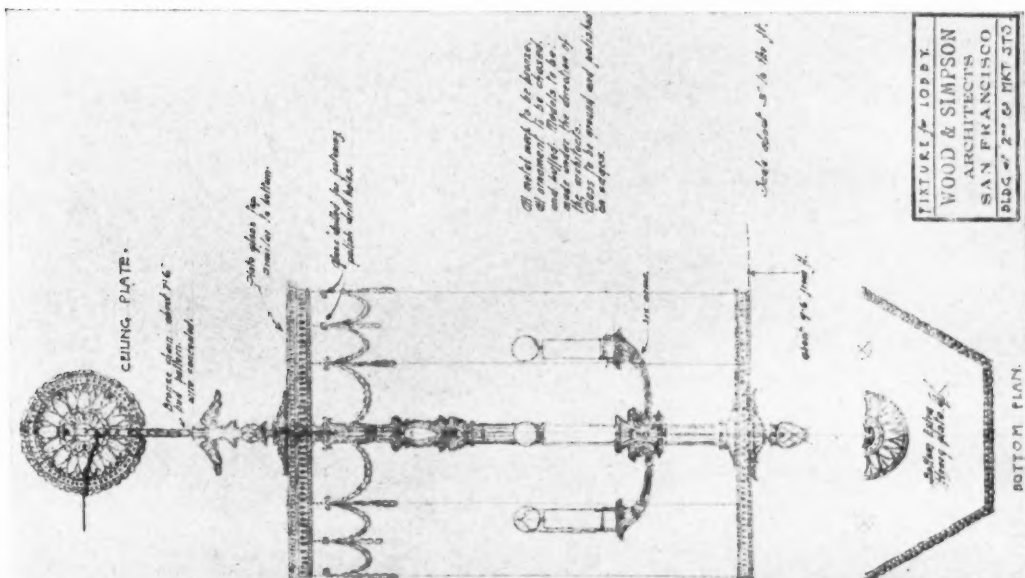
WEST ELEVATION

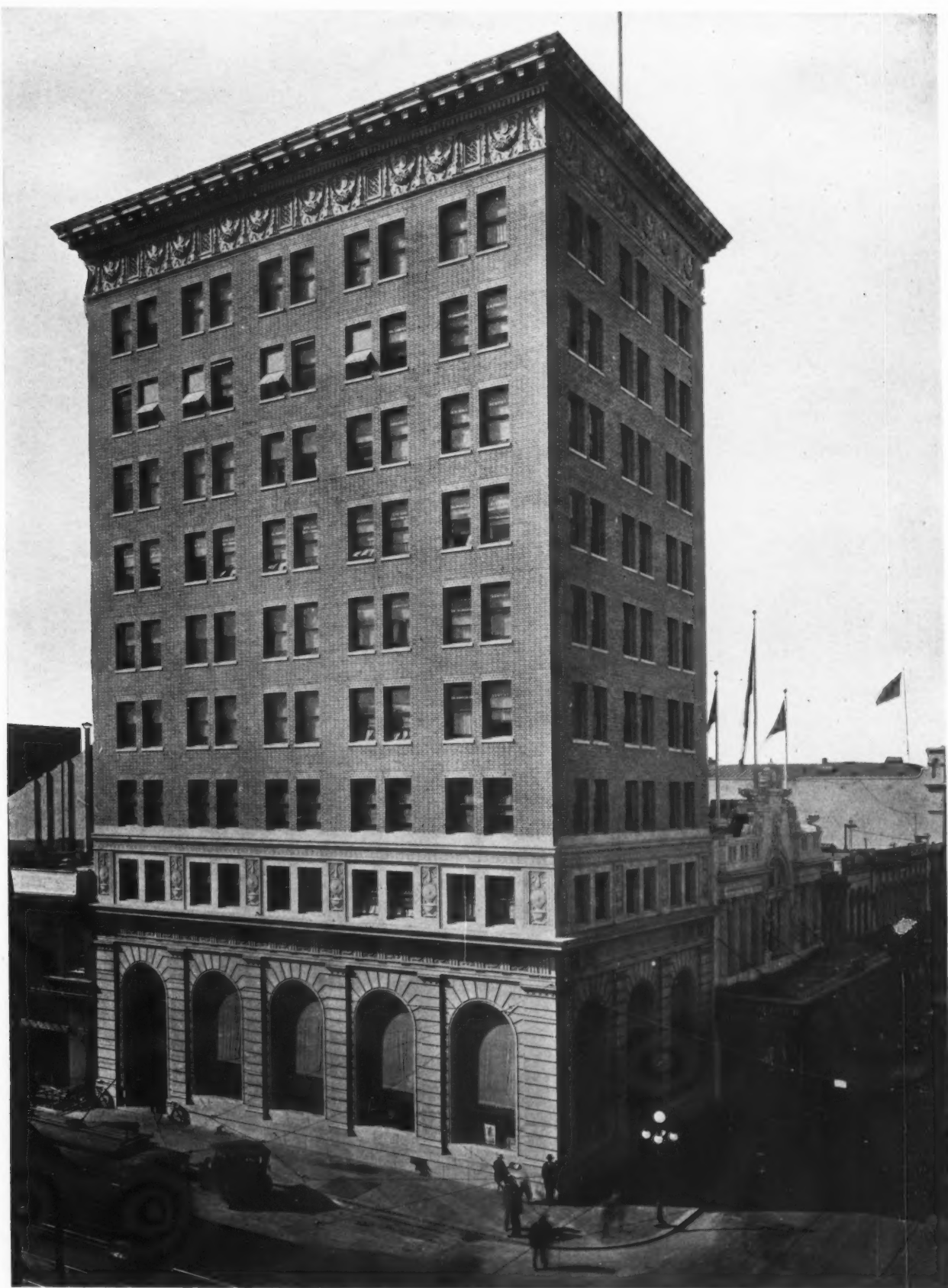


FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS

THE ARCHITECT

SANTA FE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
WOOD & SIMPSON, ARCHITECTS





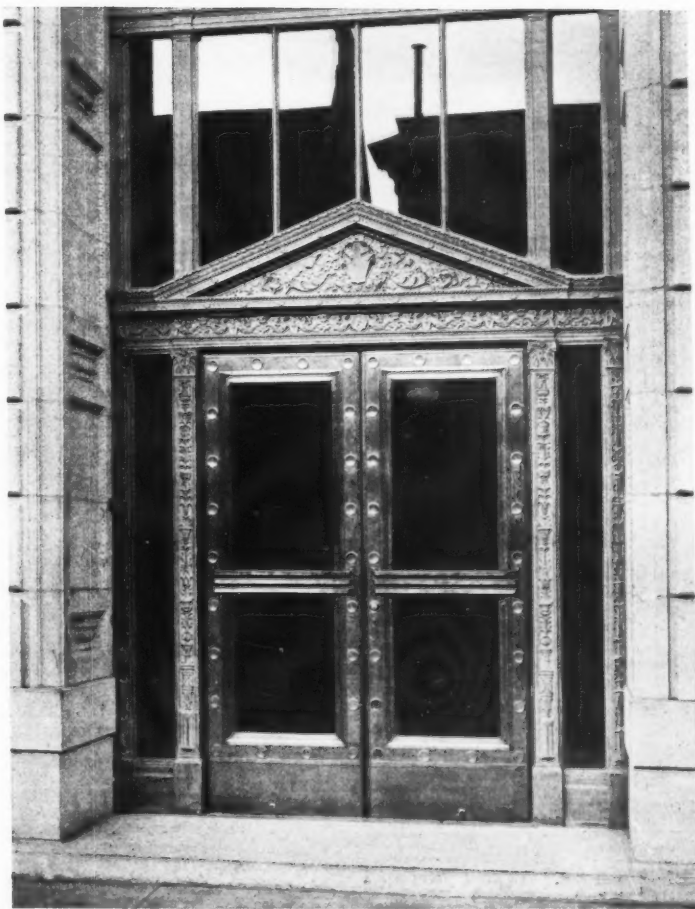
FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK, STOCKTON, CAL.
GEORGE W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT



DETAIL OF LOWER STORIES, FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK, STOCKTON, CAL.
GEORGE W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT



OFFICERS' PLATFORM



DETAIL ENTRANCE TO OFFICES

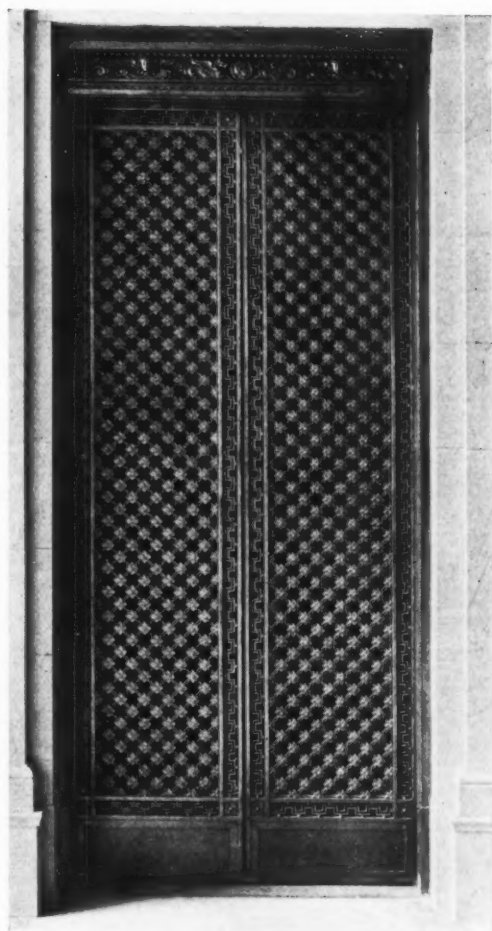


DETAIL ENTRANCE TO BANK

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK, STOCKTON, CAL.
GEORGE W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT



BANK SCREEN



DETAIL OF ELEVATOR DOOR



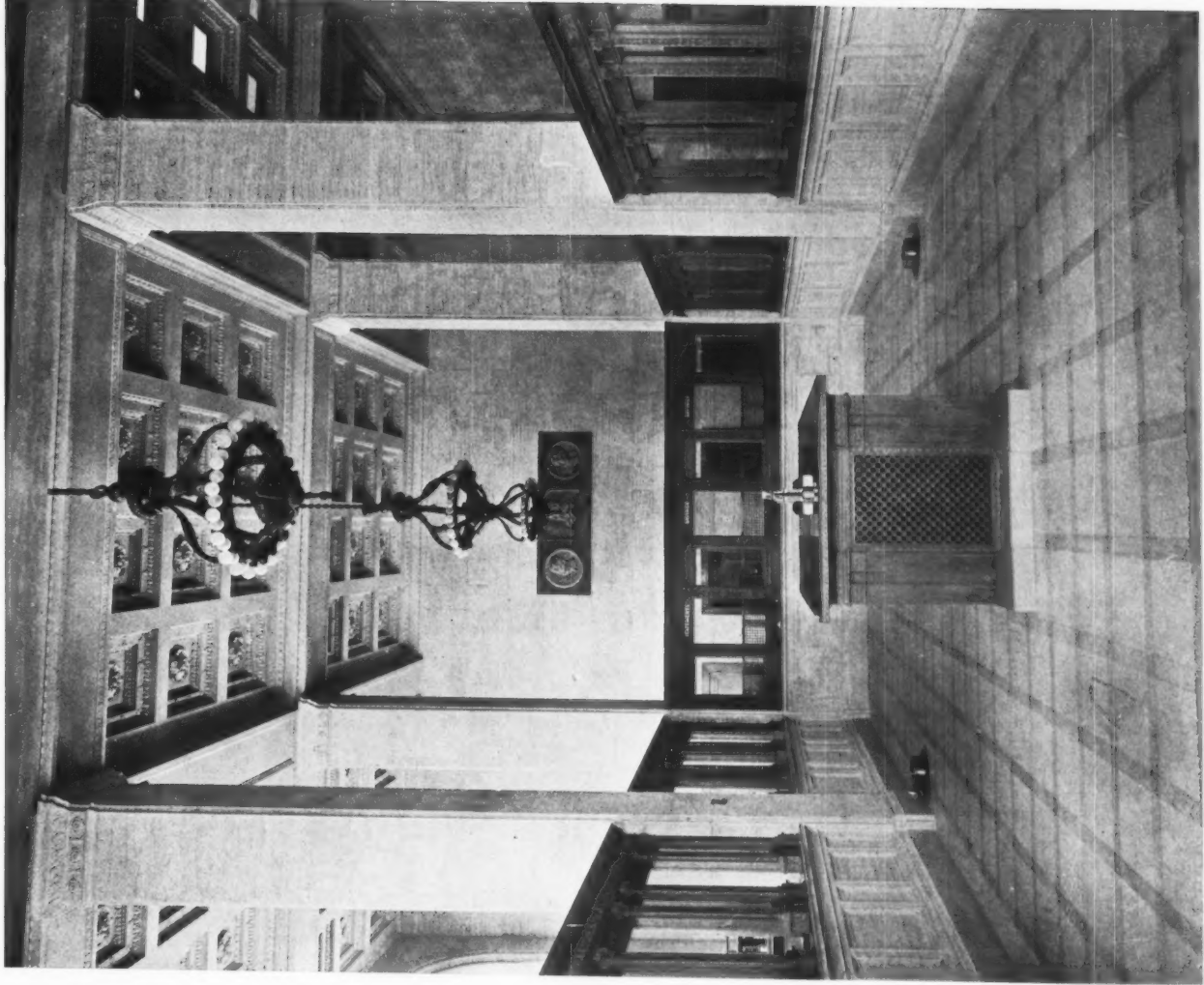
DETAIL OF BANK SCREEN

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK, STOCKTON, CAL.
GEORGE W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT

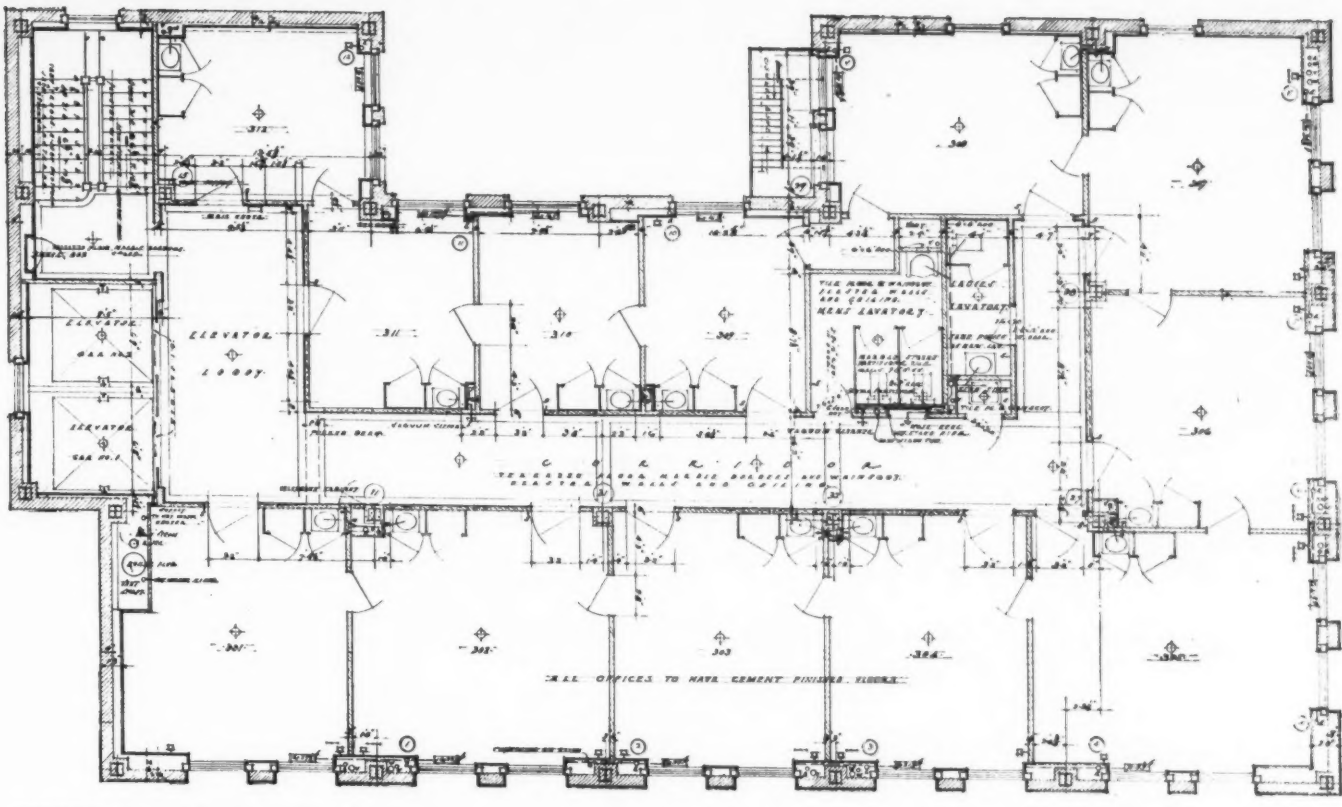
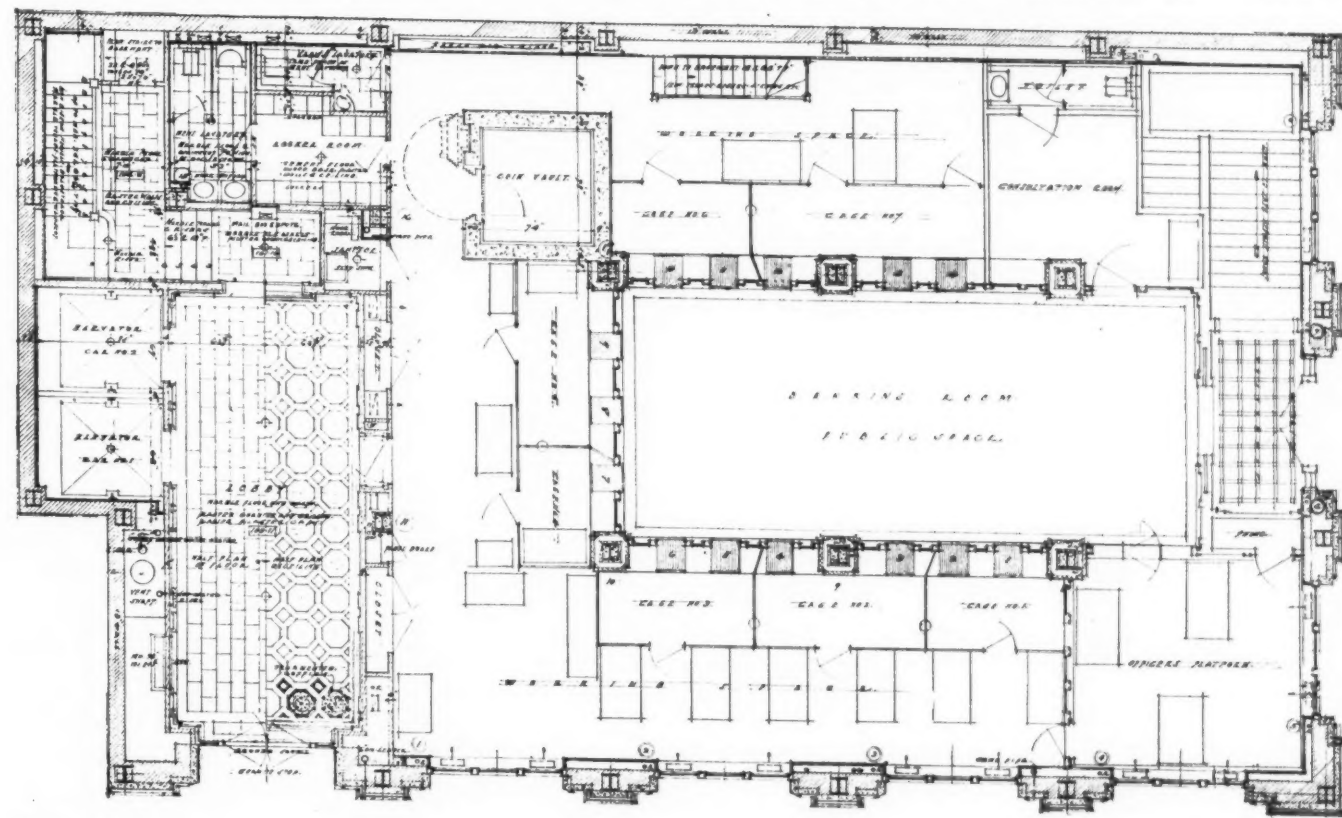
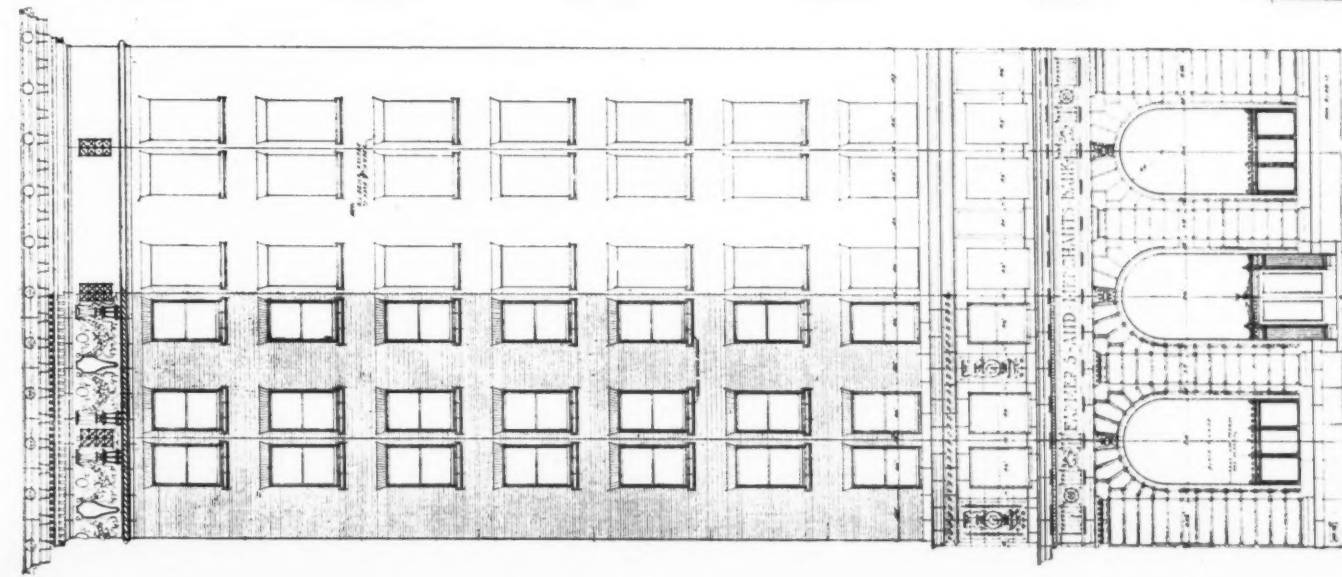


ELEVATOR LOBBY

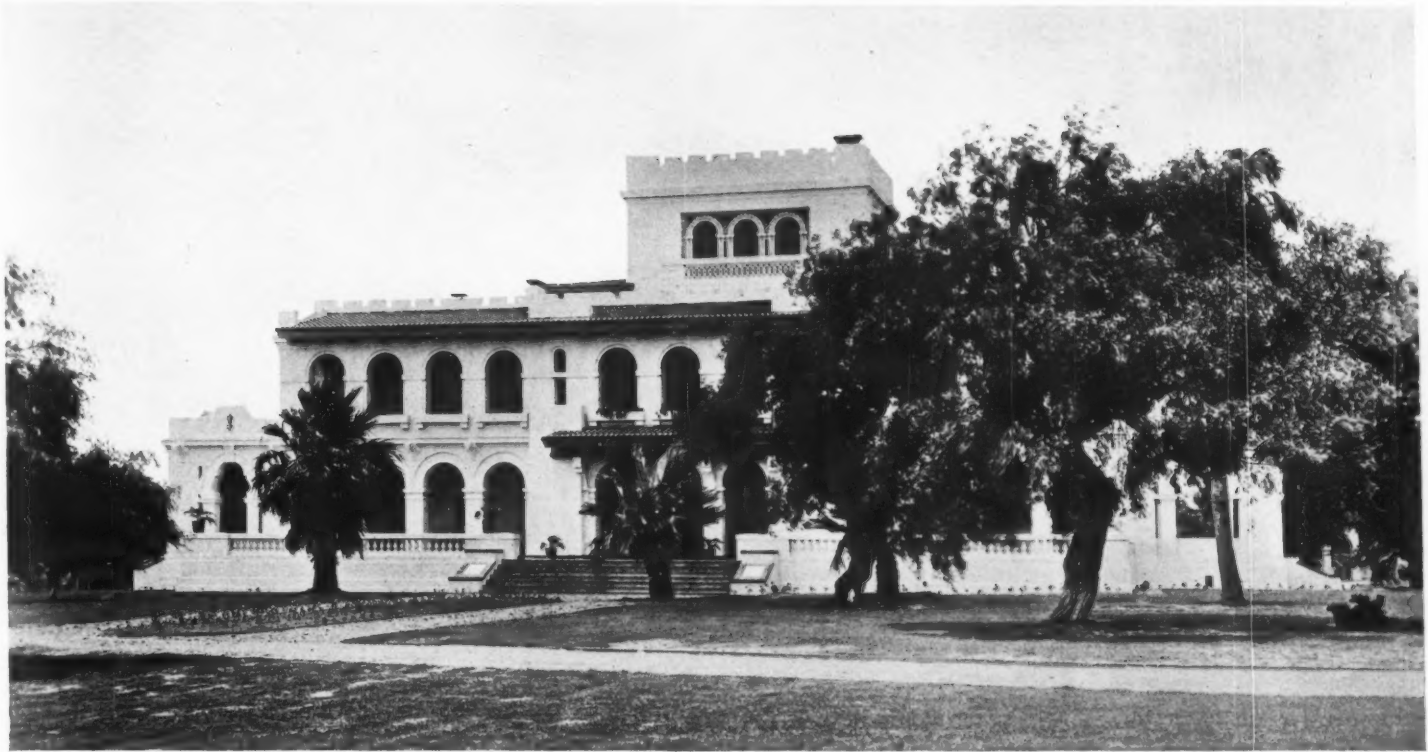
FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK, STOCKTON, CAL.
GEORGE W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT



BANKING ROOM



FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK, STOCKTON, CAL.
GEORGE W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT

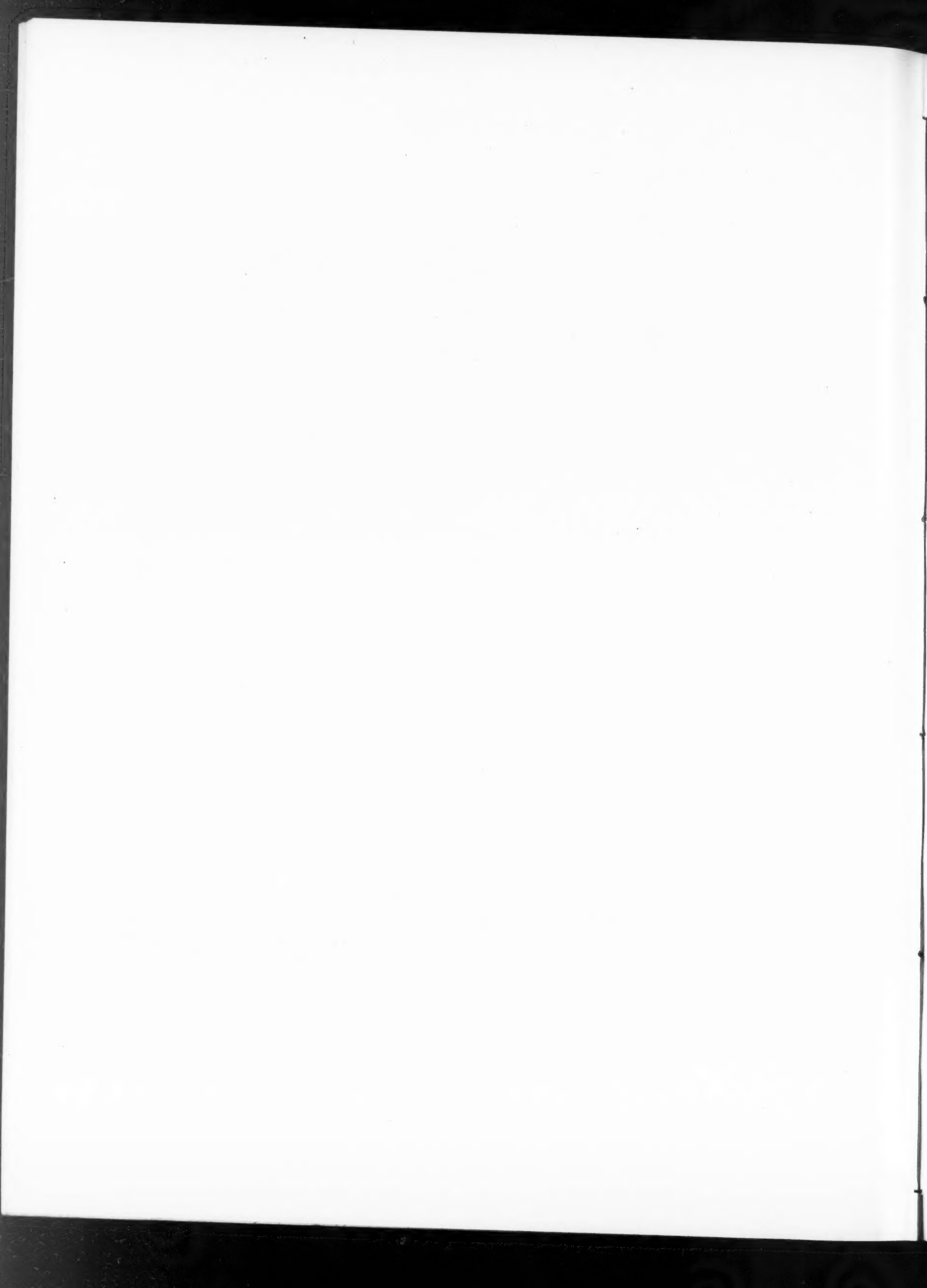


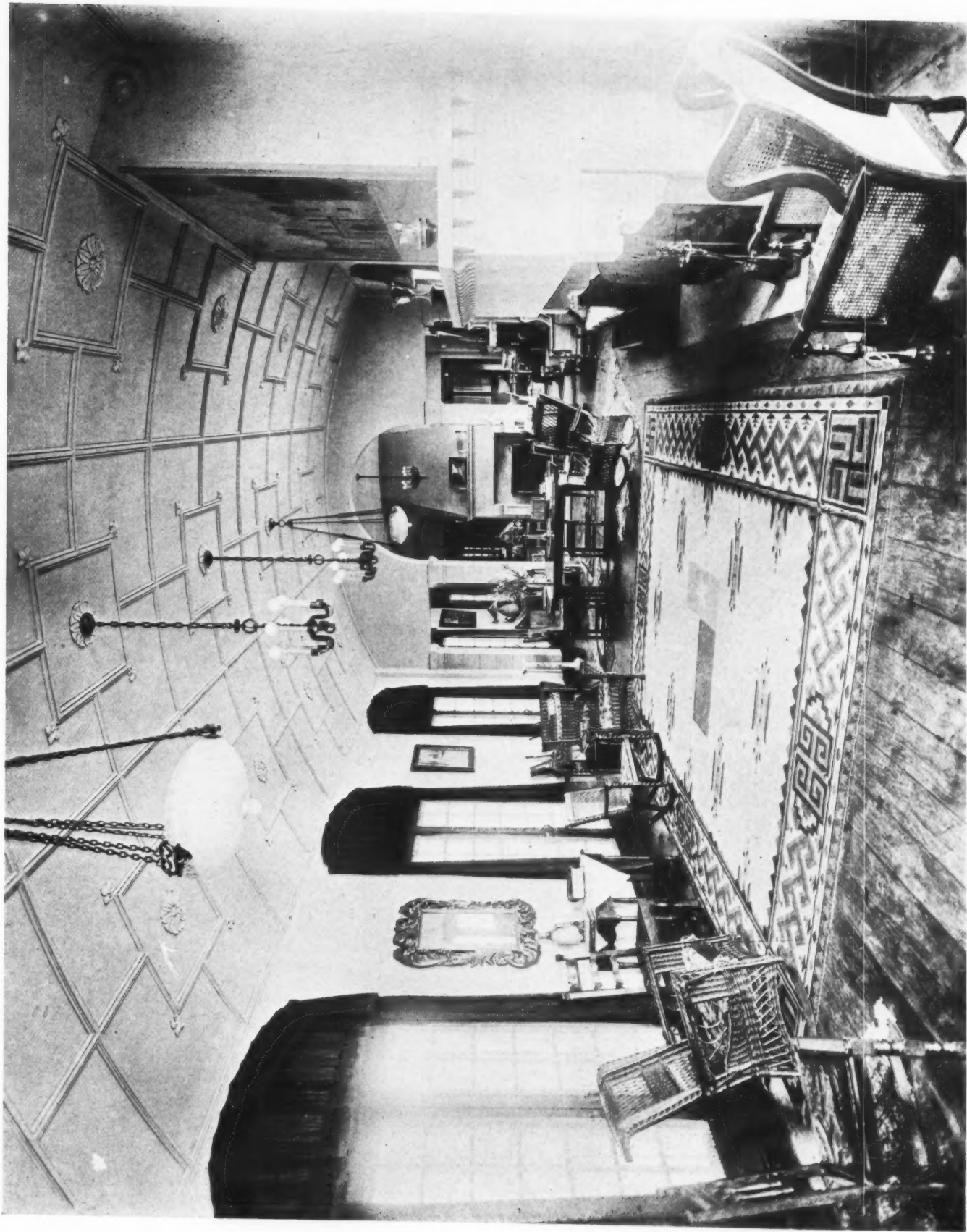
VIEW FROM EAST



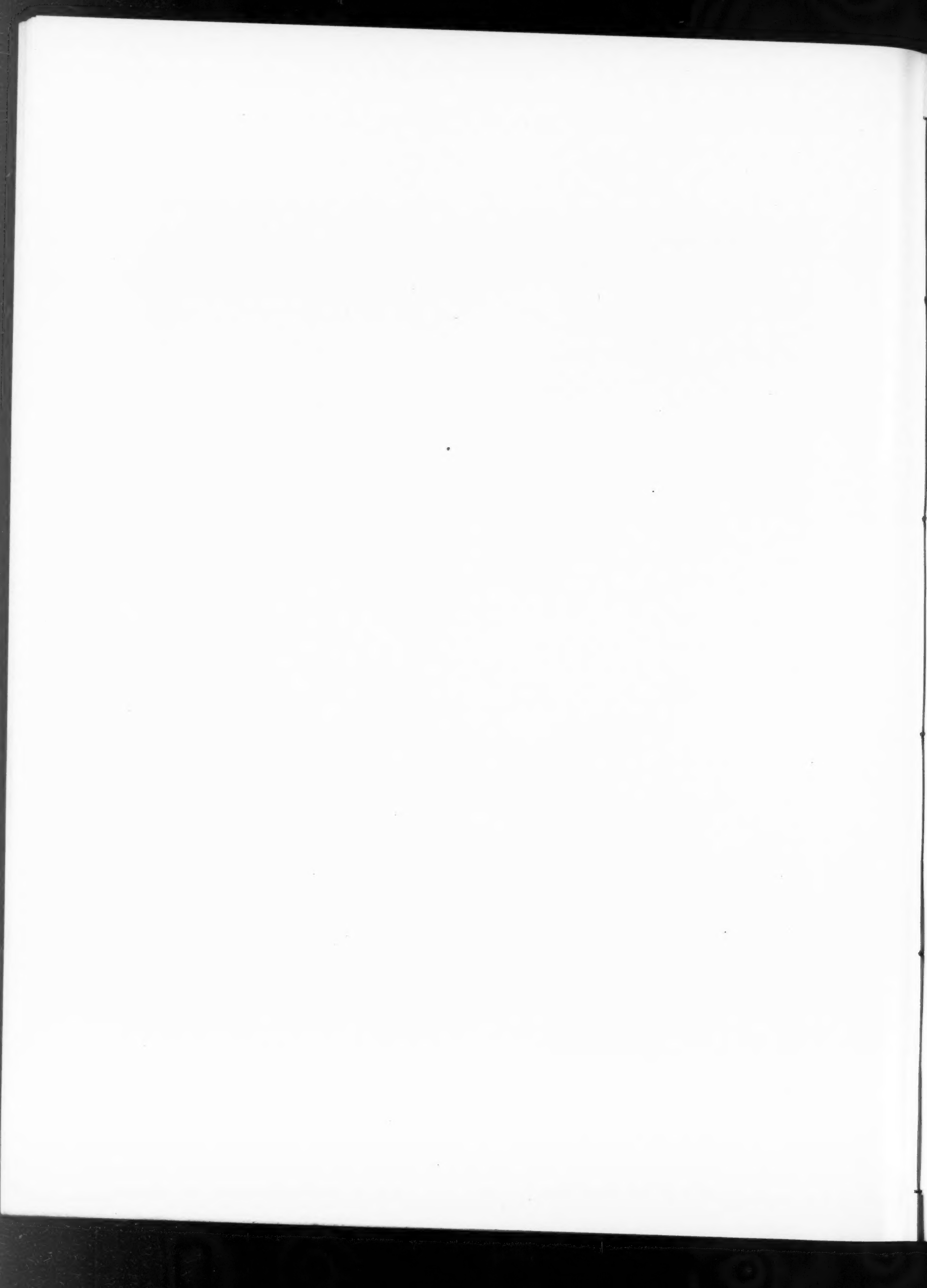
VIEW FROM NORTHEAST

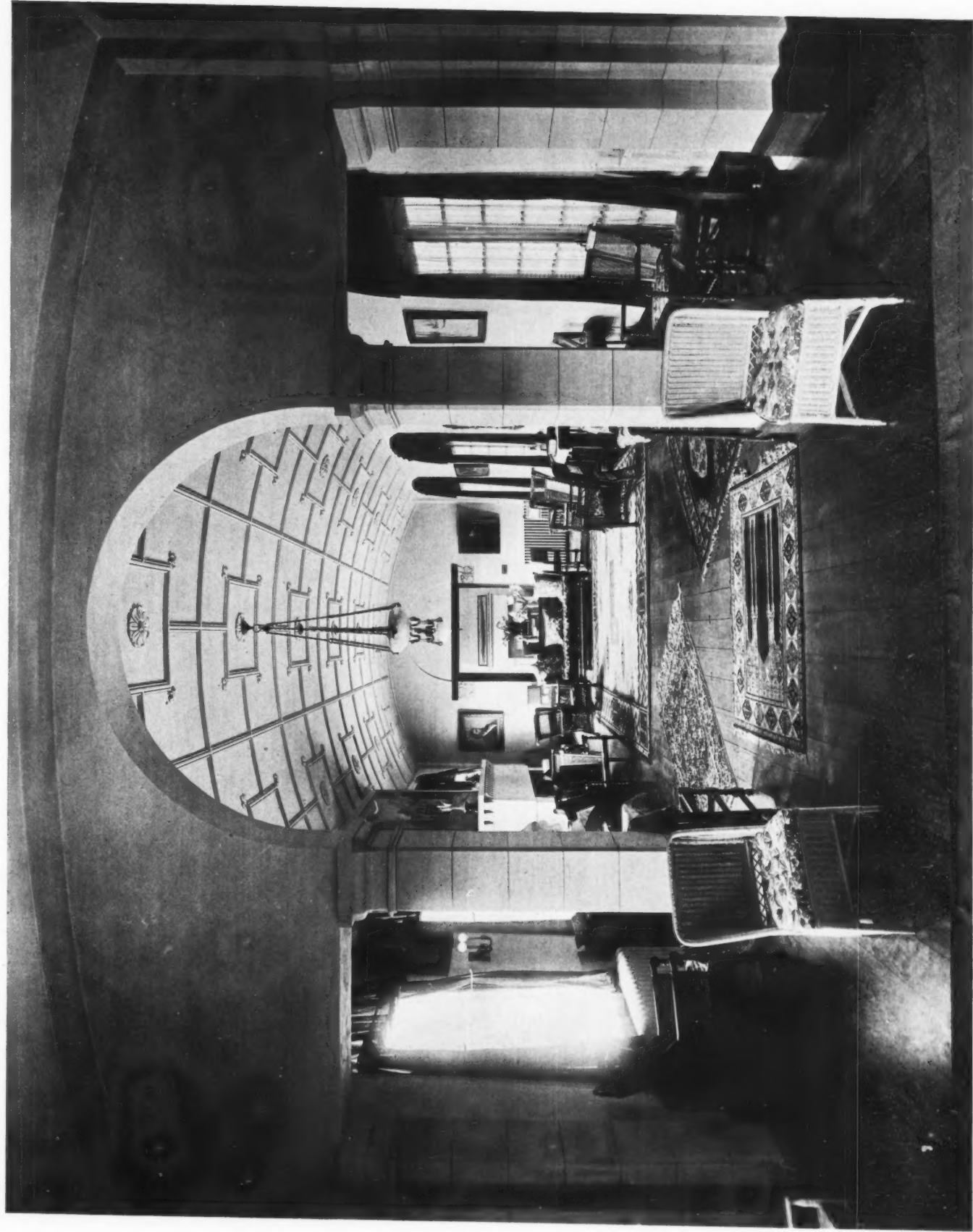
THE KING RANCH, SANTA GERTRUDIS, NEAR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
ADAMS & ADAMS, ARCHITECTS





VIEW OF LIVING ROOM
KING RANCH, SANTA GERTRUDIS, NEAR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
ADAMS & ADAMS, ARCHITECTS

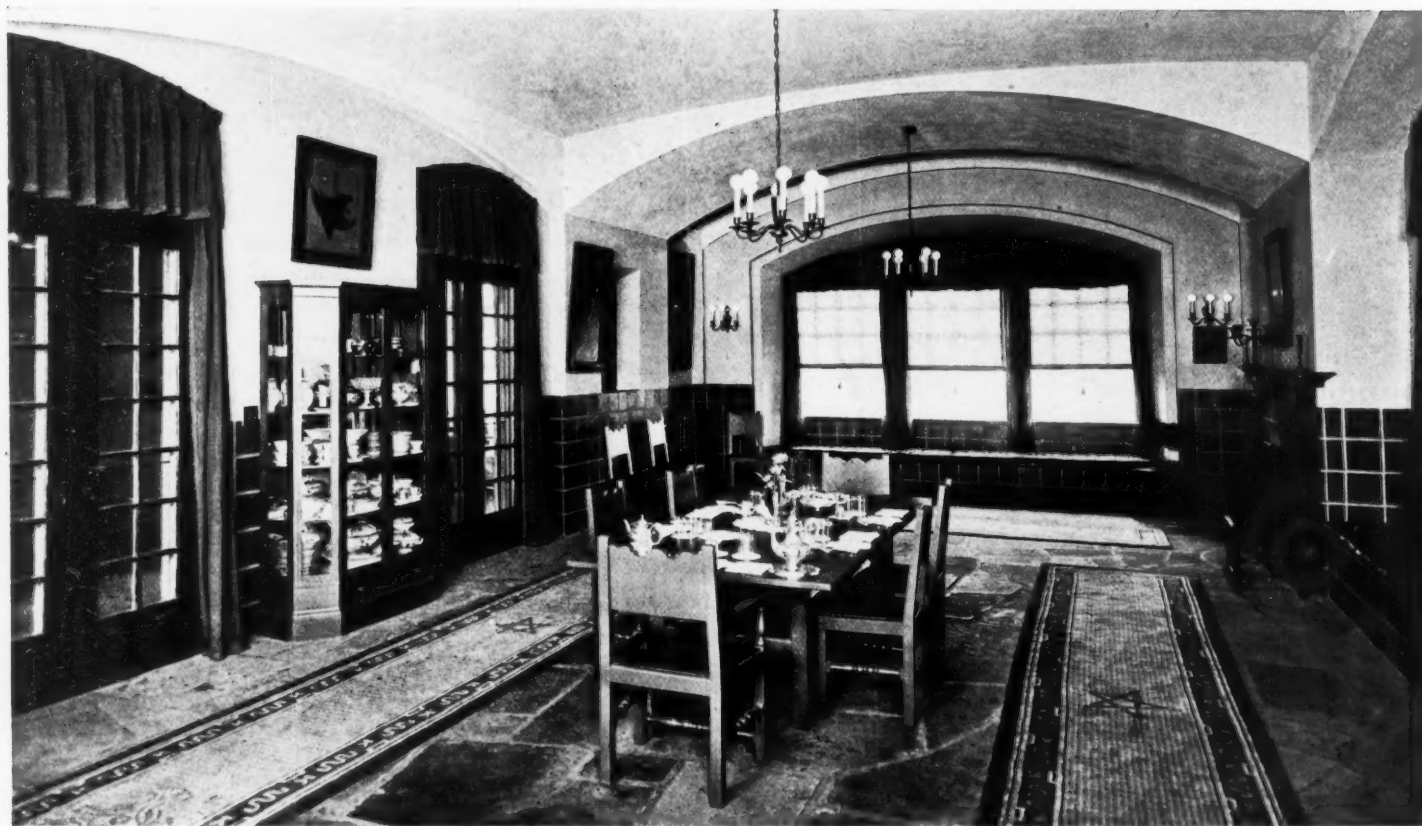




LIVING ROOM KING RANCH, SANTA GERTRUDIS, NEAR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
ADAMS & ADAMS, ARCHITECTS



VIEW OF LIBRARY

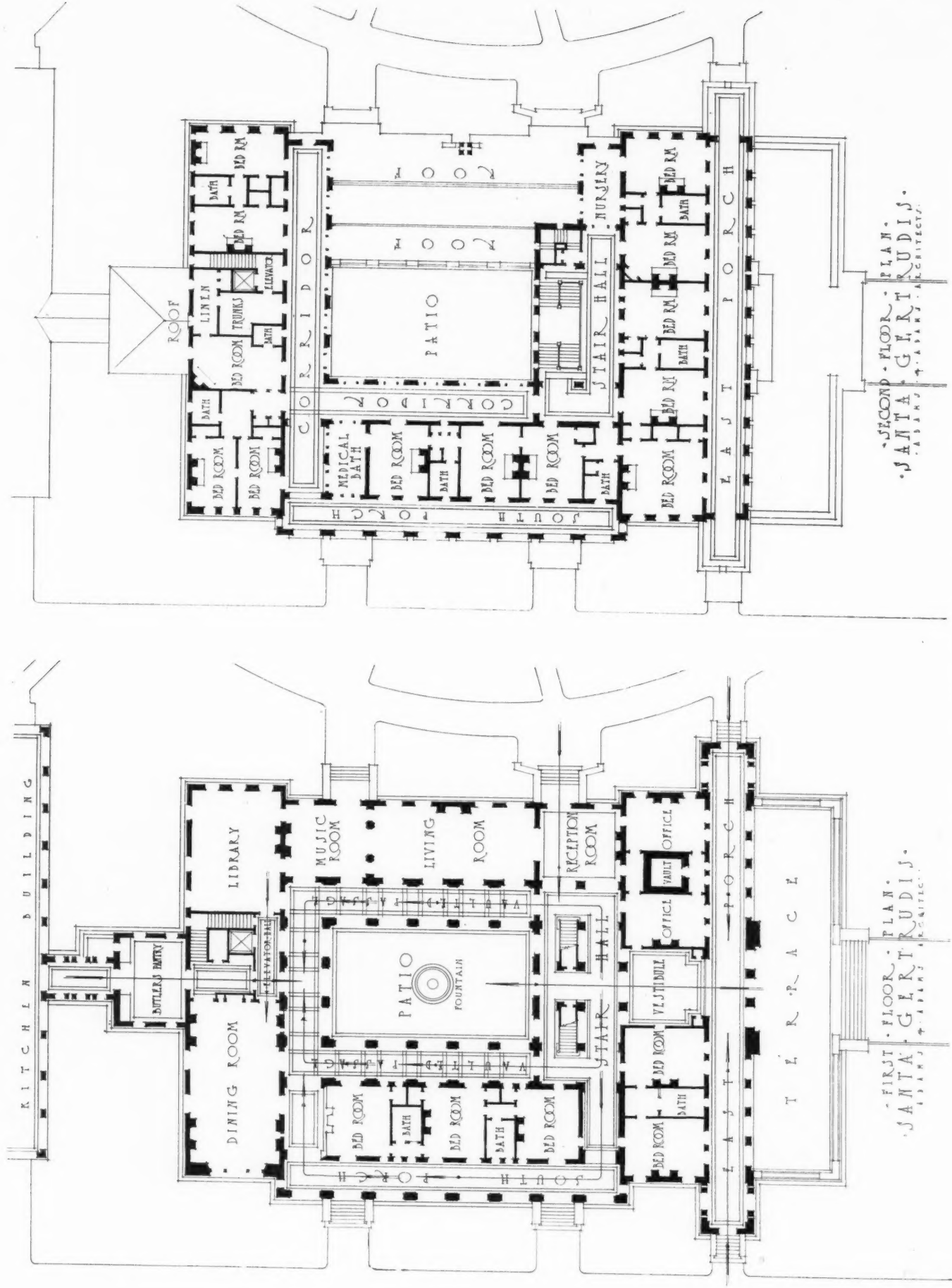


DINING ROOM

THE KING RANCH, SANTA GERTRUDIS, NEAR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
ADAMS & ADAMS, ARCHITECTS



VIEW OF PASSAGE OR CORRIDOR, ABOUT COURT
THE KING RANCH, SANTA GERTRUDIS, NEAR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
ADAMS & ADAMS, ARCHITECTS



THE KING RANCH, SANTA GERTRUDIS, NEAR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

ADAMS & ADAMS, ARCHITECTS

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XIV

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER, 1917

NO. 5

Editorial.

WAR AND ARCHITECTURE

THE war has knit the country together. In the few short months since we entered the conflict, a spirit of fraternity and co-operation has appeared such as the country never before witnessed, and sectional, racial and class antagonisms, if not actually forgotten, are at least laid aside "for the duration of the war." Everywhere are signs that the people are earnestly inquiring as to their personal usefulness in the struggle, the extent of this spirit being not more remarkable than its sincerity. The term *service*, so long in the public mind and on the public lips that it was worn threadbare and bereft of meaning, is now happily succeeded by the question how to "do one's bit." Collectively as well as individually that question is before us. How is architecture to do its "bit"? Some individuals have found the solution for themselves in branches of the national service for which they had some fitness; but this desultory and casual employment of individuals still leaves unanswered the larger question of the profession's duty and its place of greatest usefulness in the present crisis. There has been no general effort to co-ordinate the profession with the work of the nation in a way to realize the full value of its constructive resourcefulness, imagination and esthetic sense.

There is unfortunately a well-defined tendency in the public mind to regard everything esthetic as impractical, expensive—a luxury suited solely to times of ease and peace—something to be carefully wrapped up and laid away until the conflict is over. A very little consideration will show how fallacious this notion is. The influence of form on the mind is a fact too well established to require argument; in even the most utilitarian of industrial projects, thought is now given to the psychological effect of the environment, and its effect upon efficiency is recognized as vital. It is idle to suppose that this fact ceases to be a fact with the transition from peace to war. Indeed, with this transition, efficiency changes from a matter of personal taste or of business economy to one of life or death for the nation, and if any aid can be gotten from environment, if any skill or means which we possess can produce that environment, it should be produced.

As all know, a vast amount of shelter must be provided in connection with the military operations, and also for the civil population of the reconquered territory. Commonly this is regarded as mere building, not architecture: in other words, that it is building which concerns the body but not the mind. It is quite certain that this view is neither wise nor humane, and that the construction of gloomy and depressing quarters for these uses results in a great loss of efficiency.

The briefest examination of the outstanding features of the conflict indicates a hitherto



Lamp Standard, Hilgard Hall, University of California

unknown percentage of mental and nervous disorders among the casualties, due to the intensity of the conflict and to the increased power of modern explosives. These cases are quite beyond the reach of either surgery or medicine, but respond to rest in a favorable environment. The same is also true of medical and surgical cases during the period of convalescence, and military authorities are now recognizing that even the able-bodied and unharmed must have periods of recuperation amid cheerful surroundings.

The extreme brutality of the German invasion has made conditions in the occupied territory such that, as this territory is retaken, the allies are confronted with an extremely difficult problem in caring for the civil population. Three years in the shadow of death has crushed the last spark of animation from the mind of these people, and while they need nutrition and medical care, their chief need is more mental than physical, and can be satisfied only by rest amid cheerful and attractive surroundings.

These brief notes should indicate a wide field of usefulness for architecture. The vast amount of work to be done will necessarily enforce the most extreme economy and the need of speed will require the greatest constructive efficiency. Even with these limitations, skill and study can produce results which contain the germ of beauty and order. Shorn of every embellishment and reduced to the barest necessities, these constructions may yet have the essential qualities of proportion, cheerfulness and proper grouping, which will give them the esthetic effect so vital to their purpose. This result architecture alone can produce.

Granting the soundness of the foregoing observations, there still remains the problem of how to make architectural co-operation effective, how to introduce the new cog into a machine already going at top speed, without stopping or wrecking the machine. Truly it is a difficult matter to solve, but the war, from the first stand of England's "contemptible little army," has been a series of miracles, and of successes won by discarding precedent and established notions. The real difficulty is in getting recognition of the need.

H. G. SIMPSON.

Mr. Paul Denivelle's interesting and beautiful sgraffito work on Hilgard Hall, illustrated and described in this issue, is one of the first if not the first example in this vicinity of sgraffito decoration on a permanent monumental building. The charm of this manner of decoration, when handled with the skill shown in this example, may well be expected to stimulate interest in the art and to lead, in the future, to many more delightful works in this material.

Spring Flowering Effects

By DONALD McLAREN

IN connection with the subject of architecture, it is always advisable to consider the garden treatment, as in many cases this adds most effectively to the general appearance and effect of the building created. At the present time we naturally begin to plan for our spring effects and a few notes in connection with this subject may prove of interest.

When we consider flowers in California, our spring may be said to really begin in January, at a time of the year when in most countries, and in most sections of our own United States, it is mid-winter.

It is really started with the blooming of the beautiful *Acacia Baileyana*, the earliest blooming of all the

purple-leaved Plum, or *Prunus Pissardi*, a native of Persia, which also blooms here in California during the month of January. It forms a most handsome tree, attaining a height of about thirty feet, and is a tree which should be seen more often in our landscape effects, for it has so many good points. Its beautiful white flowers tinted with pink appear before the leaves, after which the reddish purple leaves come out, making a very beautiful contrast throughout the spring, summer and autumn, while in the fall its handsome light red fruit makes it indeed a most desirable tree.

The flowering fruits, the Cherries, Peaches, Pome-



TREE FERNS, RHODODENDRONS AND FERNS, GARDEN OF MR. F. W. BRADLEY, SAN FRANCISCO

MacRORIE-McLAREN CO., Landscape Engineers

Acacia family, and undoubtedly the most striking and one of the most rapid growing, although not making the tall growth of some of the other varieties of this wonderful Australian tree, attaining a height of only thirty feet.

We are indeed fortunate in being able to grow practically all of the members of the *Acacia* family out of doors, for *Acacia Baileyana* is followed up by *Acacia mollissima*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Acacia verticillata*, *Acacia latifolia*, *Acacia melanoxydon*, and so on throughout the entire family of *Acacias*. Doubtless, however, *Acacia Baileyana* appeals to most of us probably more strongly than any of the other varieties of this group, opening as it does its great bundles of yellow flowers early in January, which contrast strongly with its silvery, fern-like foliage.

Another very striking early blooming plant is the

granates, Apples, etc., are undoubtedly the most beautiful of all the spring flowering effects, their branches of beautiful blossoms being greatly admired both in the landscape and for decorative work indoors. It is, of course, unfortunate that they are in bloom for such a short period. Later on in the spring, we have the Lilaes, *Spiræas*, *Weigelas*, and many other very beautiful spring effects, but perhaps one of the most interesting families we use, especially in landscape work, in and around San Francisco, and in fact which should be used in all the coast regions throughout the entire State, is the *Rhododendron* family.

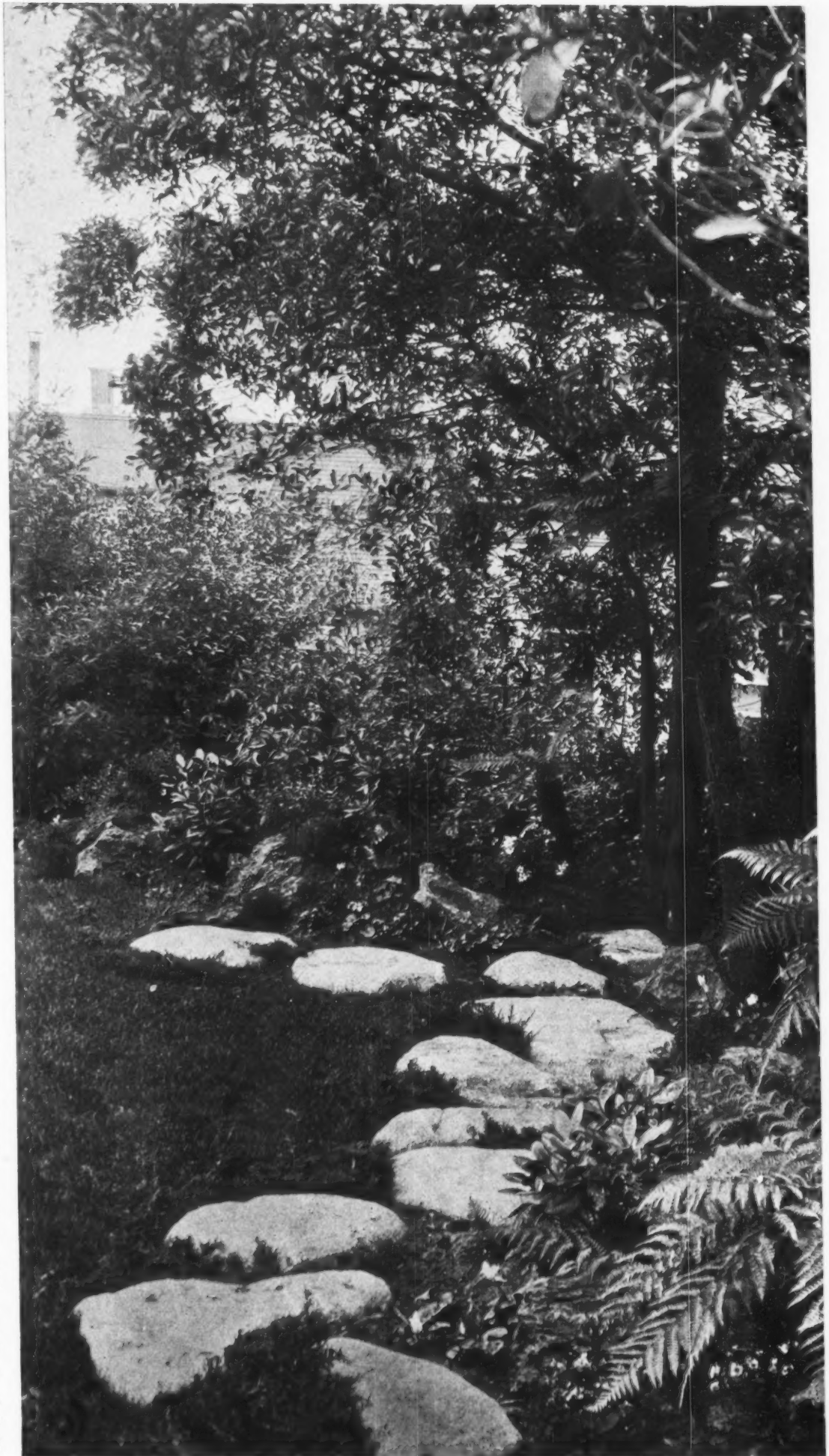
There is one special variety of the Himalayan type, by name *Rhododendron cornubia*, which blooms during the month of February, about three months in advance of all the other members of this numerous type, and which is one of the most striking, as the large trusses

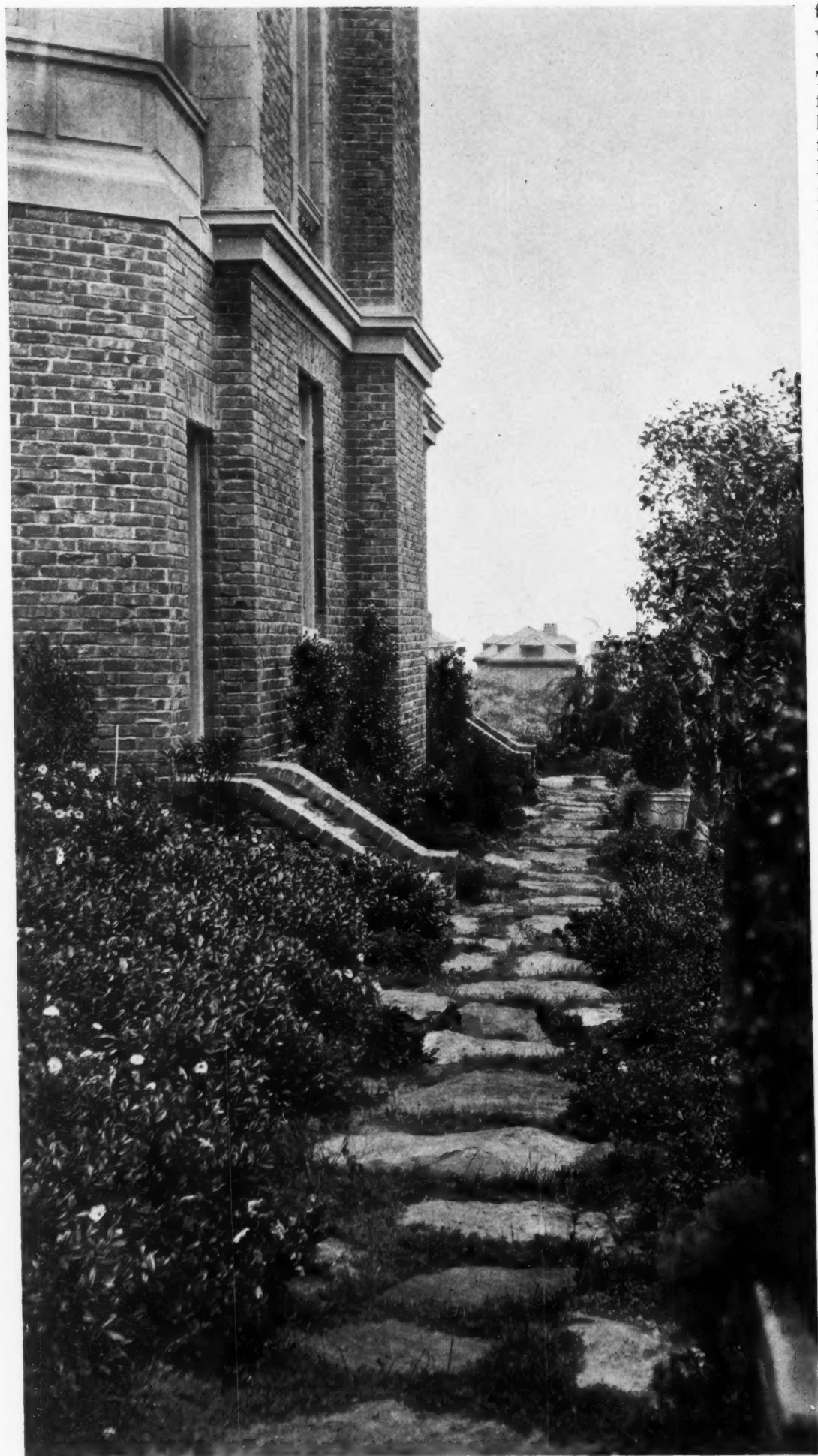
of finely formed, magnificent flowers are a brilliant red. The only plants at present on the Pacific Coast are in Golden Gate Park. These plants were imported by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition from the Southern part of England, the plants being at the time of their importation five to six feet in height and about three feet in diameter, making them very expensive plants indeed, it having cost the Panama-Pacific International Exposition \$20.00 each to lay them down in San Francisco, but this was amply offset by the fact that the plants did all that was claimed for them, as they were in bloom at the time the Exposition opened on February 20th.

There having been no duty paid on these plants, it was impossible for the Exposition to dispose of them for money, and the only alternative was presenting them to the Park Commission, which was indeed fortunate for our beautiful Golden Gate Park.

In the same manner, Golden Gate Park obtained the seven thousand Rhododendron Hybrids which were imported by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and which have all been planted in Golden Gate Park. They were in full bloom last spring and made a wonderful effect, as they were all planted in one section. Their next blooming period is a sight to which all plant lovers in this section are eagerly looking forward, as the plants have thrived, and are prac-

Stepping Stone Effect in a Newly
Created Garden at San Francisco
MacRorie-McLaren Co.,
Landscape Engineers





tically all of them very well set with their buds, which will open about May. There are approximately forty varieties in this collection, comprising all of the best hybrid types which have been proven in the past to do well in California, ranging in colors from pure white, through the pinks, reds and purples.

Another very charming little plant which blooms here in California about the first of March is a very beautiful little Azalea from Japan, known as Azalea hinodegiri. It is so thickly covered with its dainty little red flowers that it is impossible to see the foliage. Three thousand of these plants were imported by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and served their purpose very nobly, giving a wonderful mass effect of red in the north approach to the Court of the Universe. These were likewise turned over to Golden Gate Park, and have all been planted in one mass planting and formed last spring a most brilliant sight, and from a distance they certainly startled the eye. They are very hardy indeed and will stand any amount of sunshine, in this particular being greatly different from the majority of the members of the Azalea family, as the Azalea in general prefers a cool, shady situation.

Another member of this family which should be used more in California is the Ghent types of Azalea mollis. These, while their season of flowering is very short, form a wonderful combination of flower in orange and yellow tints, which colors, by the way, are becoming very popular indeed.

We, of course, use prac-

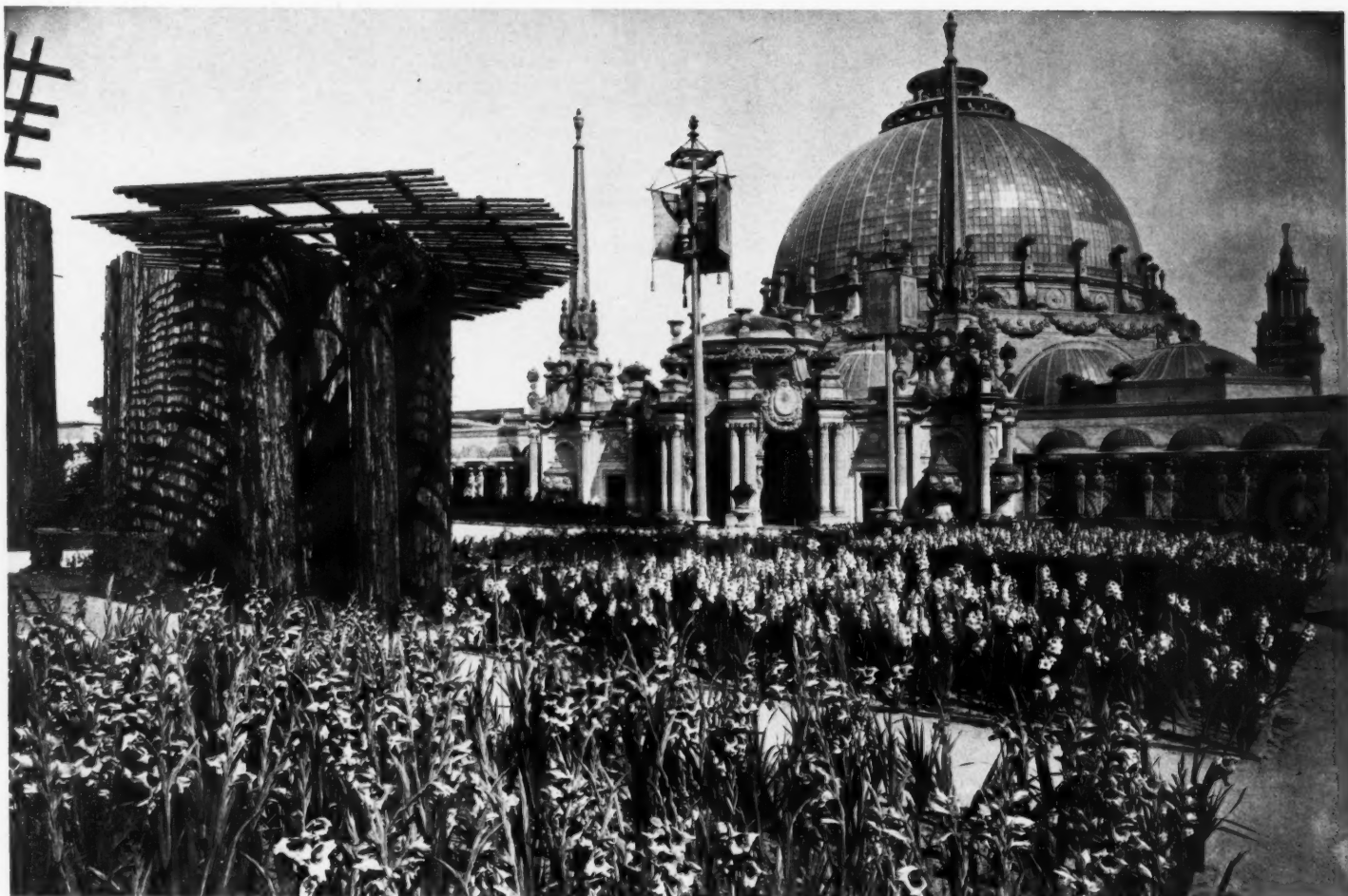
Stepping Stones Where Properly
Used and Placed Are
Most Effective
MacRorie-McLaren Co.,
Landscape Engineers

tically all the members of the spring-flowering bulb family, such as the Tulips, Daffodils, Narcissus, Hyacinths, Ranunculus, Anemones, etc., with the exception of the early-flowering Tulips, which we have found by experiment will not do well out of doors in our California climate. Practically all of the other types of spring-flowering bulbs, however, do exceptionally well here and give wonderful effects. They are used both for indoor and outdoor color, and whenever an outdoor effect of a certain color is desired, no class of plants is so effective as these beautiful Holland bulbs.

While on the subject of spring-flowering trees and shrubs, we must not neglect to consider the beautiful flowering *Leptospermum laevigatum*, sometimes known as the Australian Tea Plant. This shrub attains a height of approximately twenty feet and is of very graceful habit, and during the spring months is covered completely with a thick mass of dainty white blossoms, giving the shrub the appearance of being covered with snow. It is a native of Australia and very hardy throughout all of California with the exception of the higher altitudes. It is very drought-resistant and is found growing all through the western section of Golden Gate Park, in practically pure sand, and in situations where the only water it ever receives is that given by nature in the winter months. It is of fairly rapid growth, and is most effective when used in mass plantings; while, on the other hand, treated as a formal hedge, it gives a very wonderful effect.

Rhododendrons and Rock Plants
Used to Advantage in Garden of
Mr. F. W. Bradley, San Francisco
MacRorie-McLaren Co.,
Landscape Engineers





Gladioli Beds at Horticultural Gardens, Panama-Pacific International Exposition



Beds of Rhododendrons in Variety, Court of the Universe, Panama-Pacific International Exposition.
Acacia Latifolia utilized in place of Bay Trees.
 JOHN McLAREN, Chief of Landscape Gardening

Current Notes and Comments

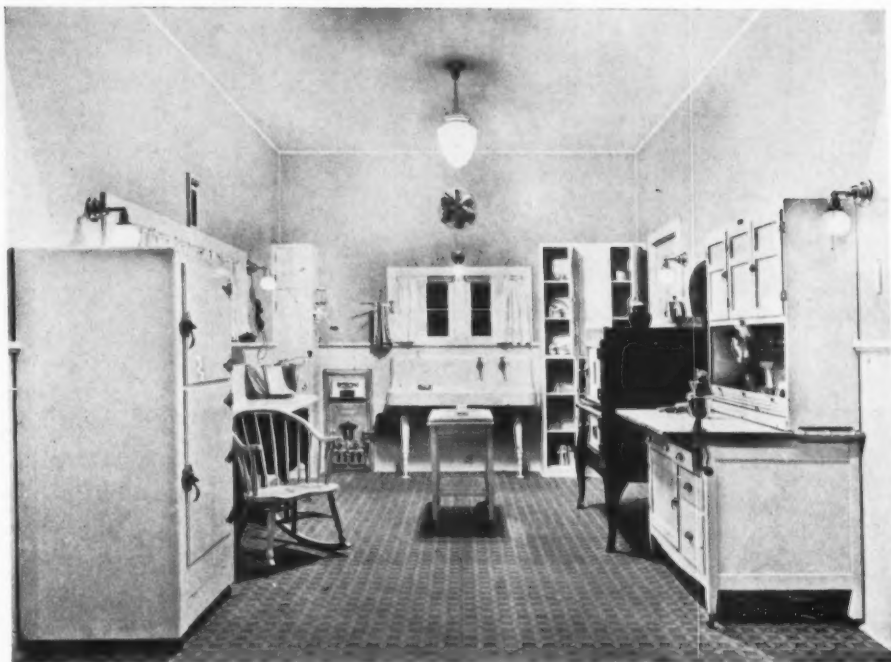
The Most Important Room in the House

By HARRIS ALLEN

ASK any architect about the first kitchen he designed, and see him shudder at the recollection! Indeed, it is somewhat difficult to keep up with the improvements that are still being made in this department, and when one considers what dark, poorly ventilated, unsanitary places kitchens were formerly, it is a wonder any of us are still living to remember them, in this age of germs and infections. One remembers also some Epicurean masterpieces that came from those awful retreats like lilies from the mud—but that is another story.

The latest examples of kitchen efficiency are shown in the two illustrations of electric and gas equipment. It is noteworthy that the heat is so conserved in these systems that it is possible to keep a refrigerator in the room, a great saving of steps, and if electric storage be used, a saving of ice and labor. Add the modern *sine qua non*, a fitted kitchen cabinet, and but little else is needed—a sink and some small cupboard space for utensils. "Eliminate all dust-catchers possible," is the new sanitary cry. Here the floor catches it, for it must be either "composition," rubber or cork tile, with covered base and smooth surface. The entire room gleams with enamel paint on the woodwork, walls and ceiling. The gas kitchen shows a refuse incinerator flush with the wall.

Improved ventilation would be obtained where a small extra flue run in the chimney with register face in the wall over range near the ceiling, and over window or door in the opposite wall, a transom hinged at bottom to drop in. This creates a circulation of air without draft, disposing of all odors and



Efficiency Gas Kitchen Equipped with "Standard" One-Piece Sink

vapors and eliminating the unsanitary and shadowy hood.

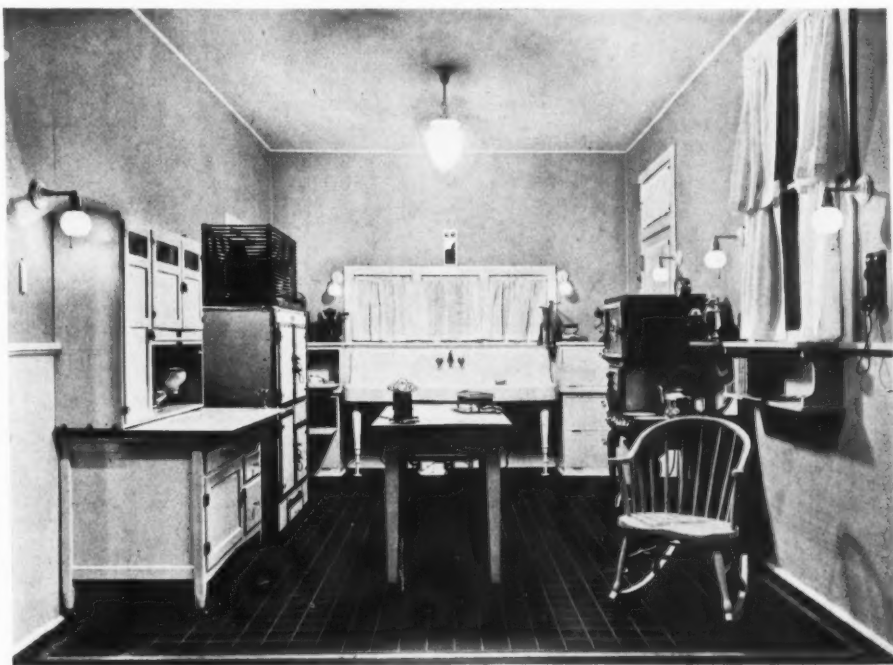
The arrangement of kitchen equipment for greatest efficiency naturally varies somewhat according to the other conditions of the house. It should always be planned to group together articles of furniture used in preparing food and dishes before meals and those used in disposing, clearing and storing after meals. While it is obvious that a separate room is intended to be used as dining and gathering place for employes, "a rest corner" is shown, which is an important adjunct.

The height of sink, drainboards and counter tops is a matter for special attention, and it has been demonstrated that a setting of 36 inches from floor to top of run of sink results in less muscle strain, even to those as short as five feet. The modern ranges, both gas and electric, have apparently unlimited conveniences, such as fireless ovens, various heats, thermostatic control, and so on. Tables, counters and drainboards are either porcelain enameled or zinc, although many housekeepers cling to a wooden drainboard, smoothly countersunk with no grooves.

The intercommunicating phone may be noted—an article quite indispensable in a house of any size. Not so, however, in this climate, is the electric fan, which is prominent in one of these rooms.

For most kitchens, it is advisable to have a center ceiling light for general illumination, with drop lights or brackets at sink and, perhaps, range.

Taking them as a whole, these kitchens, in spite of a slight suggestion of the operating room, leave little to be desired, and have quite the air of "*le dernier cri*."



Efficiency Electric Kitchen Equipped with "Standard" One-Piece Sink

Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1017 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberger. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Charles H. Bebb, Seattle.



First Vice-President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Tacoma. Third Vice-President, L. L. Rand, Spokane. Secretary, J. C. Coté, Seattle. Treasurer, Ellsworth P. Storey, Seattle. Counsels: J. H. Schack, J. Stephen and Charles H. Alden. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1917: President, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, W. R. B. Willcox, 400 Boston Block, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Board of Directors for One Year—Charles A. Coolidge, 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Favrot, 505 Perrin Building, New Orleans, La.; Elmer C. Jensen, 1401 New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill. **For Two Years**—Edwin H. Brown, 716 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben J. Lubschez, Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, 1301 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. **For Three Years**—William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

The annual meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at Tait's Cafe, 168 O'Farrell Street, on Thursday evening, October 18, 1917. Mr. Edgar A. Mathews, the President, called the meeting to order at 8:00 p. m.

The following members were present: G. A. Applegarth, John Bakewell, Jr., J. Harry Blohme, Hermann Barth, E. G. Bolles, William Binder, W. D. Bliss, Fred D. Boese, Arthur Brown, Morris M. Bruce, Ernest Coxhead, Will G. Corlett, W. H. Crim, Jr., Leo J. Devlin, Charles W. Dickey, J. J. Donovan, A. R. Denke, J. S. Fairweather, W. B. Faville, Albert Farr, W. C. Hays, August G. Headman, B. S. Hirschfeld, John Davis Hatch, B. J. Joseph, Alfred H. Jacobs, E. J. Krafft, John O. Lofquist, James Magee, Kenneth MacDonald, Jr., Fred H. Meyer, W. Garden Mitchell, James R. Miller, Edgar A. Mathews, William Mooser, George B. McDougall, C. A. Meussdorffer, James T. Narbett, Matthew O'Brien, Smith O'Brien, M. V. Politeo, W. H. Parker, T. Paterson Ross, George Rushforth, Perseo Righetti, John Reid, Jr., W. O. Raignel, Horace G. Simpson, Arthur G. Scholz, Sylvain Schnaittacher, Frank T. Shea, Albert Schroepfer, Henry C. Smith, Walter T. Steilberg, Fred D. Voorhees, Clarence R. Ward, Carl Werner, Charles Peter Weeks.

Among the members present who have entered the national service were Captain James T. Narbett and First Lieutenant John Davis Hatch. The President called on Captain Narbett, who stated that he was waiting an assignment and had not yet entered the service. First Lieutenant John Davis Hatch, of the Coast Artillery, gave an interesting account of life at the fortifications.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on September 20, 1917, were read and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The following standing committees submitted their annual written reports, which were ordered received and placed on file: Committee on Education, Committee on Institute Relations, Competition Committee and Legislative Committee.

It was moved by Mr. Mooser, and seconded and carried, that the annual report of the Committee on Institute Relations be spread on the minutes and printed.

It was also moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Legislative Committee be spread on the minutes and printed.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Competition Committee be spread on the minutes.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

The Secretary read the annual report of the Board of Directors and of the Secretary and Treasurer, both of which were ordered received and placed on file.

The Chair appointed Messrs. B. J. Joseph and Arthur Brown a committee to audit the books of the Secretary.

The President read his annual report, which was ordered received and placed on file.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Vermont Marble Company relative to a motion-picture film showing the production of marble from quarrying to the finished product; from the Committee on Civic Duty relative to the election on November 6, 1917; from Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the A. I. A., relative to the resignation of Mr. Edmond Kollofrath as an Institute member, effective September 8, 1917.

NEW BUSINESS

The change under Section 2, Article 4 of the By-Laws having been recommended at the previous meeting and having been balloted upon,

tellers were appointed to count the ballots. There being but two negative ballots, the amendment was declared duly carried, as follows:

"The Board of Directors shall consist of the three above-named officers, ex-officio, and six additional members, or trustees, elected from the Institute membership, five of whom shall constitute a quorum." After the adoption of this change in the By-Laws, there shall be elected six trustees, of whom two shall be elected for one year, two for two years and two for three years. At each subsequent election thereafter, two members shall be elected to serve on the Board for three years.

NOMINATION OF NEW DIRECTORS

Mr. August G. Headman was nominated by Mr. W. H. Crim, Jr., for the three-year term.

Mr. Edgar A. Mathews was nominated by Mr. W. C. Hays for the three-year term.

Mr. John J. Donovan was nominated by Mr. William Mooser for the three-year term.

Mr. Charles P. Weeks was nominated by Mr. Arthur Brown for the two-year term.

Mr. Smith O'Brien was nominated by Mr. Sylvain Schnaittacher for the two-year term.

Mr. Albert Schroepfer was nominated by Mr. Fred D. Boese for the two-year term.

It was moved by Mr. Faville, and seconded and carried, that the two receiving the greatest number of votes be elected for three years and those receiving the next greatest number of votes be elected for two years.

At the suggestion of Mr. Mooser, it was moved, seconded and carried that the names of the candidates for trustees be inserted in the notice for the next meeting.

Mr. Schnaittacher, for the State Board of Architecture, urged subscriptions for the second Liberty Loan. Mr. Mathews requested that the information asked for in the communication from the State Board of Architecture be submitted. Mr. Bakewell explained that the information was not for publication.

Mr. Schnaittacher stated that, referring to Chapter activities, it should be noted that, representing the Chapter, he had acted as a member of two of the committees of the Industrial Accident Commission in the preparation of safety orders.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The next order of business was the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Ballots having been prepared containing the names of the nominees, the members proceeded to cast their ballots, and Messrs. Mooser, Crim and Weeks were appointed tellers to count the ballots. The ballots having been counted, the Chair announced that the following had been elected to serve the Chapter for the ensuing year:

John Bakewell, Jr., President; Sylvain Schnaittacher, Vice-President; Morris M. Bruce, Secretary-Treasurer; W. B. Faville and G. Alexander Wright, Trustees.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the administration of last year for their services during the term, particularly in connection with the work for the national defense.

Mr. Bakewell, accepting the Presidency, made remarks appropriate to the occasion and stated that he expected to unify the Chapter.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Subject to approval.....1917.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

(Continued on Page 334)



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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., OCTOBER 18, 1917.

To the President and Members of
San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A.

GENTLEMEN:

Herewith we hand you the annual report of the Legislative Committee, which is as follows:

During the year we attended three meetings of the State Housing and Immigration Commission, two of which were held in San Francisco and one at San Diego, in the matter of tenement house, hotel and lodging house and dwelling house laws, which laws went into effect September 1, 1917.

We also attended several meetings in San Francisco and Sacramento in the matter of the proposed Building Law of Architects and Engineers, but which did not become a law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALBERT SCHROEPFER, Chairman,
WILLIAM MOOSER.

October 18, 1917.

San Francisco Chapter A. I. A. Report of Committee on Institute Relations.

The Committee on Institute Relations has to report most important and far-reaching changes in the organization of the Institute in its relation to constituent Chapters, which were adopted at the last convention of the Institute, held in Minneapolis. These changes remove what has seemed to be a most anomalous condition in that one might hold membership in a Chapter of the Institute without being a member of the central body. In the organization, but not of it, such a member existed as though floating in a vacuum, contained within the Institute, but touching it at no point. By the recent amendments to the Institute's constitution, this condition is no longer possible, since in the future new "Chapter" members also become "Institute" members, except that provision is made for "associates" in a sort of probation, looking always, however, to membership as the next step.

The old classes of Chapter, Honorary and Corresponding members, who do not become members under the new constitution and by-laws, will naturally retain their present status and rights, but no new members of these classes will be admitted.

Four members of the Chapter's Committee on Institute Relations, as well as the Chapter's President, were present in the preliminary conference at Minneapolis and at the session of the convention at which the amendments were discussed and carried.

In order that these changes may be uniformly carried into effect, the Institute has prepared a standard form of constitution and by-laws for Chapters, subject, of course, to such revision within the limit of the Institute constitution as is necessary to meet local conditions of the various Chapters. Copies of this form have just been received here for the Chapter's consideration.

Provision is made for "State Associations" consisting of two or more Chapters, with the machinery for their government. There is also provision for the co-operation of Chapters with other associations, which, however, shall have no connection with the Institute.

In connection with the "Standards of Practice" prescribed by the Institute, this Chapter's Committee believes that the prohibition against advertising is ineffective and that if it were abolished a consensus of opinion among the Institute members would regulate the matter at least as well.

The Chapter Committee is of the opinion that the method of nominating and electing Fellows of the Institute is open to discussion, even to the extent of questioning the existence of an undemocratic classification in which a large percentage of Institute members is set apart for "distinguished achievement or service to the profession."

While the matter is perhaps more within the province of the Committee on Competitions than of this committee, attention should be called to the loose application under certain circumstances of generally well-established principles governing competitions. The Institute code clearly defines a competition as existing when two or more architects are submitting plans for the same project. There seems to be a too common local practice, mainly in private or corporation work, for

architects to furnish sketches knowingly in what they choose to call "private competitions." The Institute makes no such distinction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WM. C. HAYS, Chairman,
W. B. FAVILLE,
SYLVAIN SCHNAITACHER,
JOHN BAKEWELL, JR.,
MORRIS M. BRUCE.

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and tenth meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at Jahnke's Cafe on Tuesday, October 9, 1917.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. E. Allison, President, at 7:30 p. m. The following members were present: D. C. Allison, J. E. Allison, J. C. Austin, J. J. Backus, C. H. Brown, T. A. Eisen, P. A. Eisen, A. M. Edelman, W. E. Erkes, Lyman Farwell, Elmer Grey, Lester H. Hibbard, R. Germain Hubby, Frank D. Hudson, John P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, S. Tilden Norton, H. M. Patterson, T. F. Power, Alfred W. Rea, Richard S. Requa, A. F. Rosenheim, J. T. Vawter, A. R. Walker, August Wackerbarth, Carleton M. Winslow, H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr. Norman Smith, of the American Ambulance Corps; Mr. John Bowland, of the Southwest Contractor.

The regular order of business was set aside to permit Mr. Smith, of the American Ambulance Corps, to speak on the subject of his service and experience on the battlefield in France last year. This talk proved most interesting, and a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was offered by Mr. Farwell and seconded by Mr. Krempel.

Following Mr. Smith's talk, the minutes of the 109th meeting were read and approved.

President J. E. Allison presented the annual address, followed by the annual report of the Secretary. These reports were ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

The Treasurer's annual report was next presented, and the following Auditing Committee appointed to check the same: Messrs. Withey, Vawter and Norton.

Awaiting the report of the Auditing Committee, the annual report of the Board of Directors was read by Mr. P. A. Eisen, and likewise ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

Communications were next read as follows:

From the City Planning Association of Los Angeles relative to city planning, and requesting the appointment of a committee of five to co-operate with the organization. This was referred to the incoming officers for attention.

From the California Redwood Association, giving the members of the Chapter an invitation to attend demonstrations at the Metropolitan Exhibit on October 15th and 16th.

From the Joint Committee of the Technical Societies announcing the annual dinner of the societies to be held on the 23d of October.

From Aymer Embury, 2d, Captain of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, dated September 19th, relative to the organization of camouflage units. This was referred to Mr. Vawter for attention.

A report was next rendered by the Auditing Committee to the effect that the Treasurer's report was in all respects correct, and the same was ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

Nomination of officers for the ensuing year was next in order, and the following were elected: J. J. Backus, President; H. M. Patterson, Vice-President; H. F. Withey, Secretary; August Wackerbarth, Treasurer; Lyman Farwell, three-year term on the Board of Directors.

The Special Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was next called upon to report, and Mr. Krempel, chairman, stated that the committee had completed its work, ready for a reading of the same at this meeting, but inasmuch as a revised and approved draft of a standard form had been received the day before from the

(Continued on page 338)



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Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Serviceable Literature

ASBESTOS BUILDING LUMBER

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated and descriptive pamphlet, 7½x10½, 8 pp. Pamphlet, 4x8½, 8 pp. Price list, 3½x6½. Literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5¼x8¼, 24 pp. Catalogue of details and specifications for application of roofing and siding, size 8½x11, 40 pp. Lists of buildings covered. Price lists, 3½x6½, 6 pp., and literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogue. Detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3½x6. Current price lists, 3½x6½, 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

BRICK, ENAMELED

N. Clark & Sons, 116 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue and various literature.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue on "Enameled Brick for Facing," illustrating and listing names of prominent buildings finished with Enameled Brick. 5x7½, 48 pp.

BRICK, FIRE AND REFRACTORIES

N. Clark & Sons, 116 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Co., 2 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Imported and domestic brands.
Catalogues and various literature.
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5x7, 54 pp.

BRICK, PRESSED

N. Clark & Sons, 116 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues and various literature.
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Moulded and Ornamental Pressed Brick. General catalogue. 5x7, 54 pp.

BRICK, PAVING

Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.

CEMENT, PORTLAND

Atlas Portland Cement Company, The, 30 Broad St., New York.
(Western Representatives, see advertisement.)
Building a Bungalow. Addressed to owners. Booklet 8x10½ 14 pp, with 4 insert plates.
Choosing the Garage. Describing actual construction. Booklet. 8x10½ in. 26 pp.
"Color Tones in Stucco," a booklet of 20 pages and cover, in full colors. Size 8½x11 in.
Commercial Garages. With construction notes and architectural treatment. Booklet 8x10½ in. 12 pp.
Early Stucco Houses. With modern stucco specifications. Booklet. 8½x11 in. 24 pp.
Guide to Good Stucco. Addressed to contractors. Booklet. 8½x11. 20 pp.
Handbook and Treatise. Concrete in factory construction. 6½x8¾ in. 250 pp.
Information for Home Builders. Addressed to owners. Booklet. 8½x10¾. With 8 insert plates.
Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Co., 2 Market Street, San Francisco.
Cowell Portland Cement Co., Cowell, Cal.
Mt. Diablo Brand especially adapted for cementing oil wells. Literature and pamphlet supplies on request as furnished by the Portland Cement Association.
Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.
Standard Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletin 12 pp. Size 6x9; also furnish bulletins and specifications for various classes of work requiring Portland Cement.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive Pamphlet, 3½x6. 12 pp. Descriptive, 4x8½. 8 pp. "Service Sheets" working drawings. Detail of application. 16½x21½.

ELEVATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.
Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Electric Traction Elevators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 28 pp.

ESCALATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.
Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Escalators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 36 pp.

GARDEN POTTERY AND FURNITURE

Sarsi Studios, 361 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. Pompeian Stone. Size 6x9 in. 4 pp.

GLASS

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Plate, Sheet and Mirror Lists.
Glass Samples.
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal. Pacific Coast representative CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS for skylight construction (without housings), used in connection with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing. Catalogue of details. 8½x11. 40 pp.

IRONING BOARDS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. 3½x6¾ in. 4 pp.

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

LATH, METAL

North Western Expanded Metal Co., 934 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.
Designing Data. Scientific treatise on reinforced concrete. 4x6½ in. 88 pp.
Kno-Burn Expanded Metal Lath. Treatise on metal lath, with details and specifications. 6x9 in. 52 pp.
"Chanelath" Handbook. Treatise on ribbed metal lath details and specifications of its application to reinforced concrete construction and for plastering work. 6x9 in. 48 pp.
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LIME

Henry Cowell Lime and Cement Co., 2 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Santa Cruz and Cowell Santa Cruz Brands.

MANTEL BRICK

N. Clark & Sons, 116 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues and various literature.
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrative of designs for mantel. 5x6 in. 54 pp.

MANTELS, STONE

Sarsi Studios, 361 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet on Art Caen Stone. 6x9 in. 4 pp.

MILL WORK

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of Moulding Columns, Doors and General Mill Work. 7x10. 94 pp.

PAINTS, ENAMELS AND WOOD FINISHES

Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.
Berry Bros., 250 First Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Complete varnish specifications. 4½x6½ in. 94 pp.
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Boston Varnish Co., Everett Station, Boston.
San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 311 California Street.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete specifications. Booklet. 5x7 in. 20 pp.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directions. Circular. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.
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Decorator's Sample Books.
The Mural Co., New Brighton, New York.
A. L. Greene, Manager San Francisco Office, 311 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues, literature and color cards.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues, literature and color cards.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
San Francisco Office, James Hamby & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 4x9. 24 pp.
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Bay State Finishes, Stains, and Varnishes. Pamphlets. Color cards, etc.

PIPE, WOOD

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of wood pipe and tanks for all purposes. 4x8¾ in. 40 pp.

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Pacific Sanitary Mfg. Co., 67 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Northern Manager, H. L. Frank, 80 Front Street, Portland, Ore.
Southern Manager, C. B. Noyes, 201 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
General catalogue "C." 6½x9 in. 176 pp. Indexed.
School Sanitation Book. 6x9. 32 pp.
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.
San Francisco Warehouse, Display Rooms and Offices, Bluxome St.
Los Angeles Warehouse, Display Rooms, Offices, Mesquit St.
Seattle, 5300 Wallingford Ave.
General Catalogue "P." 9x12. 674 pp. General Catalogue "PF." 9x12. 329 pp. Factory Sanitation Catalogue, 9x12. 36 pp. Built-in Bath, 9x12. 37 pp. Pottery Catalogue Sanitary Earthenware, 9x12. 38 pp. Shower Booklet, 3½x6, 19 pp. Efficiency Kitchen Book—Modern Kitchen Equipment, 5x7, 15 pp. Plumbing Fixtures for the Home, 5x7½, 63 pp.

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National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.

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"Service Sheets." Working Drawings. Details of tin roofing construction and tables of covering capacity. 16½x21½ in.
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Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Hand book and price list of sewer pipe, flue lining, chimney pipe and interlocking brick. 4x7. 22 pp.

SLIDING DOORS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
"Pitcher's Disappearing Door." Folder. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.

TANKS, WOOD

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue illustrative and descriptive of house and building tanks, towers and wood pipe for various purposes. 4x9. 40 pp.

TERRA COTTA, ARCHITECTURAL

N. Clark & Sons, 116 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Photographic albums, catalogues and literature of various sizes.
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
"Standard Construction," published by the National Terra Cotta Society, containing details and plates for proper construction.
Photographic albums of completed work.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Specifications for architectural terra cotta and details of construction.
Northern Clay Co., Auburn, Wash.
Photographic albums, catalogues and literature of various sizes.

TILE, HOLLOW

N. Clark & Sons, 116 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues and various literature.
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Hollow Tile Fireproofing. General catalogue. 5x7 in. 54 pp.

TILE, ROOFING

N. Clark & Sons, 116 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue showing attractive application of details and specifications for roofing tile. 8x11 in. 32 pp.

TREES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS

MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

VARNISHES

Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.
Berry Bros., 250 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Luxeberry cement coating color cards. 3½x8½. 3 pp. Complete varnish specifications. 4¼x6½. 94 pp.
Boston Varnish Co., Boston, Mass.
San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 311 California Street.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directory Circular. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete Specification Booklet. 5x7. 20 pp.
Price lists of varnishes and enamels. 3½x6. 24 pp.
W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Unvarnished Facts. 8-page pamphlet.
Varnish and Enamel Descriptive Catalogue. 32-page catalogue.
Valentine's Valspar. Booklets and Circulars.
Wooden Panels Finishes with Fuller Varnishes and Oil Stains.
Over 1,000 different Finishes.
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James Hamby & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets and color cards.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets, descriptive literature and color cards.

SASH CORD

Samson Cordage Works, 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
Pamphlet in colors. 3½x6¼. 24 pp.

WALL BOARDS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. A treatise on application of wall boards. 3½x6½. 6 pp.
Also sample.

WATER HEATERS

Hoffman Heater Co., Lorain, Ohio.
Hoffman Heater Co., 397 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x7 in. 32 pp.

WATERPROOFING

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Color samples and descriptive circulars.
Concreta and Armortite.
The Muralo Co., New Brighton, New York.
San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 311 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues and various pamphlets.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets and literature.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
James Hamby & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 6x9 in. 24 pp.

Sgraffito

(Continued from page 292)

touching up afterwards, or "faking" of any part of the work was resorted to in achieving the present result. This important consideration would have endangered or defeated the permanency of the whole scheme. These most important requirements of permanency and durability find their insurance in the combination of materials and methods of workmanship that, together in themselves, are the guaranty, and which writer obviously needs to refrain from attempting to specify.

In conclusion, it may be well to point the moral of all the foregoing, that, in order to avoid an untimely fate for sgraffito, it should, from its inception, be provided for in the same manner and receive the same consideration that models of ornamentation receive where a higher class of sculpture or ornament is contemplated. Such work should be subjected to the same reservation of selective letting to be successful, because this work is no more nor less than modeling in color without relief and a greater degree of designing and modeling ability is required, plus many other important, correlated elements affecting the design and color blend, and, most important, in order that the finished product shall not be "monkeyed" with or "doctored," if permanency is to be combined with appearance.

As to cost, it is not likely that, because of these inseparable facts, a high-quality sgraffito will ever be cheaper than its commensurate effect when executed, any more than a properly studied piece of modeling. The very nature of each step that combines to produce a successful example will make any attempts at cheapening it ride for a fall.

The name sgraffito will cover a multitude of sins during its uplift, possibly, but any successful example will amply reward the architect who has foreseen these aforementioned difficulties, and struck a proper balance between a real art and grotesqueness.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE ARCHITECT, published monthly at San Francisco, Cal., for October 1, 1917, State of California, City and County of San Francisco. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Drummond, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of THE ARCHITECT and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Name of Publisher, The Architect Press; postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.; Editor, Harris Allen, San Francisco, Cal.; Managing Editor, J. A. Drummond, San Francisco, Cal.; Business Manager, J. A. Drummond, San Francisco, Cal. 2. That the owners are (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.): J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (If there are none, so state): None. J. A. Drummond, Owner. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1917. (Seal) W. W. Healey, Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California. My commission expires August 28, 1921.

Secretary of the Institute, it became necessary for the committee to again go over the subject. Therefore the committee's report would be postponed until the next meeting.

It was moved by Mr. Austin, duly seconded and carried, that such members of the Chapter as had joined the American Army or Navy should be relinquished from all obligations of dues and assessments of the Chapter during their absence in Government service.

Then followed a discussion on the subject of advertising, lead by Mr. Rosenheim and participated in by Mr. Krempel, Mr. Theodore Eisen, and others. At length Mr. J. E. Allison motioned that the discussion be closed. This was duly seconded and passed. A motion was made by Mr. Withey, duly seconded and carried, that the subject of advertising and publicity be referred to the Committee on Ethics and Practice as a subject for investigation, regarding what is, and what is not, legitimate advertising, and prepare a report on the same for a meeting in the near future.

A motion was made by Mr. Krempel, duly seconded and passed, that a copy of the President's report be sent to the State Board of Architecture.

A tentative ordinance prepared by the Master Painters' Organization of Los Angeles for the licensing of contracting painters was offered for consideration. This was ordered referred to the Committee on Legislation for study and report.

There was next read a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. William Stanley Parker, Secretary of the Institute, written by Bert L. Fenner, chairman of the Committee on Ethics and Practice. This communication was in answer to a request of Mr. Rosenheim regarding the action of the Board of Directors on the subject of competitions for public work in California during the year of 1915. This letter was ordered filed.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:24 p. m.

H. F. WITHEY, Secretary.

Minutes of Washington State Chapter

The regular meeting was called at the Northold Inn at 6 p. m., October 4, 1917.

Those present were: President Bebb, Messrs. Baeder, Everett, Gould, Huntington, Parks, Storey, Willcox, Svarz, Alden, Brust, Field, Heath, Loveless, Stephen, Willatzen, Mann, Siebrand.

Mr. Bebb opened the meeting by some appropriate remarks on the resumption of Chapter activities for the season of 1917 and 1918, following which the minutes of the last regular meeting of June 6th and the Council meetings of June 18th, August 7th, August 31st, September 19th, and the minutes of a special meeting of September 25th were read. The minutes of the Council meetings were read as a matter of information to the members and the minutes of the regular and special meetings were approved.

The following committee reports were made and discussed:

Committee on Civic Design: Captain Alden reported in regard to the Cedar Falls town site plan, a blue print of which was presented for the inspection of those present. The committee had met with Mr. Weeks and made an inspection of the town site, after which they prepared a short program asking the members of the Chapter to present suggestions to the committee, and three suggestive sketches were received by the committee. Mr. Baker, Mr. Williams and Mr. Black, of Tacoma, should receive credit for this. Mr. Alden spoke of the traveling exhibit of town planning of the Institute and strongly urged the committee to proceed with its arrangements for a showing of this exhibit in Seattle during the season. Mr. Huntington and Mr. Willcox on this same committee spoke in regard to the Cedar Falls town site plan and suggested that the *Journal* be informed of the work which had been done and that the Secretary be instructed to send a plan for reproduction in the magazine. Mr. Loveless suggested that the newspapers might also be interested and this matter was referred to.

Committee on Public Information: Mr. Gould, chairman, reported that nothing particularly had been done during the summer by this committee. He informed the Chapter regarding the status of the Department of Architecture at the University of Washington, stating that Mr. McClellan and Mr. Myers had been engaged as assistant professors for the season and reported a considerable dropping off in new students. In this connection, Mr. Huntington suggested that the Chapter take some interest in the courses in drawing in the city high schools in the way of outlining proper courses and possibly supervising them. Mr. Loveless objected to this, as he believed the present instructors incompetent to carry out any course mapped out by the Chapter. The President referred this to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Schack and Mr. Mann were appointed by the President in the place of Mr. Webster and Mr. Côté on the Committee on Public Information.

Committee on Exhibition: Mr. Field, chairman, reported regarding the traveling architectural exhibit that the exhibit had been shipped from Renton on the Northern Pacific Railroad and had not been heard from since the 1st of September.

Committee on Institute Affairs: Mr. Willcox gave a very interesting description of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institute held during the month of September in Cleveland, which he attended.

Committee on Ordinances: Mr. Stephen stated that the Board of Appeals had recommended to the City Council a rearrangement in the Health Department and Building Department so that but one permit would be necessary, which could be procured from the Building Department when application was made for permit to erect a building. He made a brief summary of the proposed plumbing ordinance written

by Chief Inspector MacIntyre *et al.*, and that the ordinance seemed considerably padded and would be more expensive in operation. It also created a number of extra inspectors. He read a part of the report of the Board of Appeals objecting to the proposed ordinance. This resulted in a motion that a special committee be appointed to consider the proposed new plumbing ordinance and to take such action as they considered necessary.

Committee on Professional Practice and Charges: Mr. Willatzen reported that the only matter which had been referred to his committee was the case of Mr. Riggs, of Spokane, who wished the Chapter to assist him in adjusting a matter of charges with the school board. It was suggested the Secretary write Mr. Riggs and request him to join the Chapter.

Special Committee on Capitol Group Plans: Mr. Willcox, chairman, made a brief report of the action of this committee.

Report of Treasurer: Mr. Storey stated that the Chapter had in the bank \$51.76. Collections for the year of dues amounted to \$387.00; unpaid dues, \$400.00.

Letters and communications were read by the Secretary, following which new business was taken up. Mr. Willcox spoke in regard to the new Constitution and By-Laws for the Chapters. Mr. Bebb considered it might be necessary to take some action in relation to the officers of the Chapter, holding over to the new annual meeting date as stated in the new Constitution and By-Laws, and by motion of Mr. Willcox this was referred to the Ways and Means Committee for report to the Council. Mr. Alden made some suggestions in regard to the possible new members in Tacoma.

Mr. Loveless proposed the following resolution regarding the death of Mr. James E. Webster:

"Since our last meeting one of our fellow members, Mr. James E. Webster, has passed into his new life.

"We desire to extend to his family our deepest sympathy and to express to them our assurance of the esteem in which we have always held him. We regret his early removal from his chosen field of work, in which he displayed ability of a high order, giving promise of a useful and successful future."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Baeder proposed the following resolution regarding the remission of dues to men serving in the Army and Navy:

"In accordance with the spirit of the times brought about by the conditions of the war, I beg to offer for the consideration of the Chapter the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, Our country being at war, some members of the Washington State Chapter of A. I. A., unselfishly and with the spirit of service to our country and mankind as a whole, have entered the service of our Government in the prosecution of the war; be it

"Resolved, That the Washington State Chapter A. I. A. hereby remits the dues of such members during the period of their service, expressing thereby our appreciation of their high service."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Alden stated that he hoped the Chapter would not refuse to receive his dues, as he wished to continue paying them.

The President appointed Mr. Brust in the place of Mr. Côté on the Master Builders' Conference Committee.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

G. C. FIELD, Acting Secretary.

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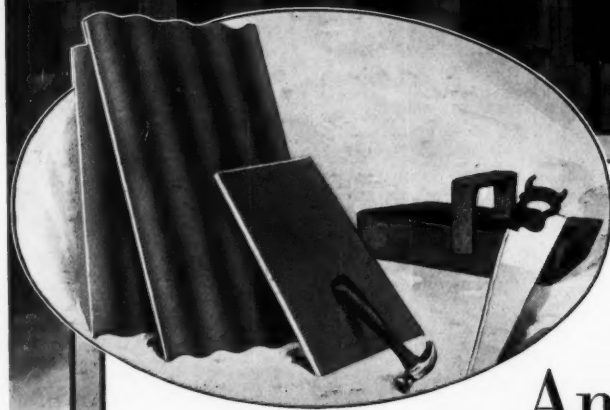
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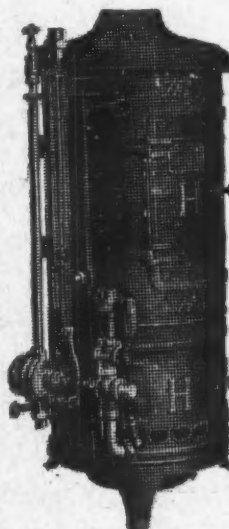
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